WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
Published every Friday Morning.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

$2 50 a year, in advance, or $3 00 if not paid within three months after subscribing.

No subscription received for less than 12 months.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.

Subscribers wishing their paper discontinued at the end of their subscription year, must pay up in full and give two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

The postage on letters containing Three Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate shall be a sufficient receipt in all business connected with this office (post paid) to A. L. PRICE.

Wilmington Journal.

BY A. L. PRICE.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

VOL. 5.---NO. 22.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1849.

WHOLE NO. 230.

Terms for Advertising.

Per square of 15 lines or less—cash in advance

One quare one insertion,			$ 50
do.	do. 2	insertions,	75
do.	do. 3	do.	1 00
do.	do. 3	month without change,	3 00
do.	do. 6	do. do. do.	4 50
do.	do. 12	do. do. do.	8 00
do.	do. 6	do. renewed weekly,	12 00
do.	do. 12	do. do. do.	20 00

☞ If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for at the rate of 25 cts. per square for every insertion after the first week.

A deduction of 33⅓ pr ct on adv. bills over $300

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, *cash in advance.*

CIRCULATION of THE JOURNAL 1300

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Post Office, Wilmington.

Northern Mail, by Rail Road, due daily at 9 A. M., and closes every night.

Southern Mail, by Steamer, from Charleston, is due [illegible] A. M., and closes at 9½ A. M. every day.

Fayetteville Mail, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at [illegible] P. M.

Fayetteville Mail, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at [illegible] P. M.

Smithville Mail, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 9 P. M. every day.

Town Creek, Long Creek, Monk's Creek, Black River Church and Harrisville Mail, is due every Tuesday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

Onslow Mail, via Jacksonville and Richlands, and returns Sneed's Ferry, Jacksonville to Richlands, and returns via Bannerman's is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

EDWARD CANTWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan 26, 1849—[20-tf

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
DAVIS'S WHARF,
South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

WM. A. GWYER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERS TO
B. N. Disosway, Esq., New York.
Roger G. Perkins, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
October 6, 1848.

WM H. LIPPITT.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGIST
AND DEALER IN
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c.,
On Front street, between Market and Dock, two doors North of Messrs. Hart & Polley's, Wilmington, N. C.
October 6, 1848.

J. SLOCUMB,
(Late of Sandford & Smith.)
AUCTIONEER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Store on North Water Street, Parsley's block.
Sept. 29, 1848.

JOHN C. MUNN,
INSPECTOR OF
TIMBER AND LUMBER.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
October 6, 1848.

E. SWEETLAND,
INSPECTOR OF
TIMBER and LUMBER,
Wilmington, N. C.
Dec. 22, 1848—[25-1

HENRY B. SMITH.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Has located in the town of Wilmington, N. C., and may be found at his office, opposite the Court House.
M. B. S. will also practice in the Courts of Brunswick and Duplin Counties.
Sept. 15, 1848—[23-1

SCOTT, KERN & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN
CLOTHING
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Market-Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 19, 1849—[19-1y

Law Notice.

THE subscriber has resumed the duties of his profession, and will be found at his office on the corner of Second and Princess streets, Nixon's basement.

EDW'D CANTWELL.
Wilmington, N. C., March 27, 1848.

☞ Prompt attention given to Claims under the various *Pension and Bounty Laws*, passed to encourage enlistments in the Regular Army and Volunteer Service of the United States.
March 10, 1848—[29tf

TO TIMBER AND LUMBER MAKERS.

The undersigned having been appointed INSPECTORS OF TIMBER AND LUMBER, will attend promptly to any business entrusted to them in the above line. THOS H. ASHE.
W. R. LASPEYRE.

N. B. Thos. H. Ashe will be happy to attend to the business of his former customers, as of old.
Sept. 22, 1848. 2-6m

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Undersigned, on the 15th day of June 1848, entered into a Copartnership under the firm of CASSIDEY, SCHRADER & Co., and have erected jointly an extensive IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY. Together with *Machine and Blacksmith Shops*, which they have denominated the WILMINGTON IRON FOUNDRY, where they are prepared to execute with dispatch all orders they may receive in the above branches of business.

JAMES CASSIDEY,
THEO. SCHRADER.
WM. SUTTON.

July 21—[45-tf

Notice.

THE subscriber has opened an office in Parsley's block on Water St., for the transaction of a general Commission Business. Proper attention will be paid to the sale of merchandise of any kind, as well as to the sale or shipment of any of the products of the country; and the usual advances made when desired, on consignments for sale, or for shipment to my friends at the North. I have a good Naval Store yard and Warehouse, remote from the danger of fire and will make charges very moderate where persons may desire to store temporarily. W. O. JEFFREYS.
May 5th, 1848.—31tf

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.

GEORGE W. DAVIS.
October 16, 1846

FOR LEASE OR RENT.

A small Store House 19 by 30 feet, just finished off on the corner of Surry and Church Streets; a good stand for a Grocery. Apply to
Jan 12 PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

DR. TOWNSEND'S
COMPOUND EXTRACT OF
SARSAPARILLA!
Wonderful and blessing of the Age!
THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

This Extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicine is that while it eradicates the disease, it imparts vitality to the body. It is one of the very best

SPRING & SUMMER MEDICINES

ever known; it not only purifies the whole system, and strengthens the person, but it *creates new, pure and rich blood*; a power possessed by no other medicine. And in this lies the great secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the last five years more than 1000 cures of severe cases of disease; at least 15,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than one hundred children during the two past seasons.

10,000 cases of general debility and want of nervous energy. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system promptly. To those who have lost their musical ear, by the effects of medicine or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on a general physical prostration of the nervous system, want of ambition, lassitude, premature decay and decline, has a strong tendency towards that fatal disease, Consumption, can be safely restored by this pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is combined with the **Invigorating Cordial.** As it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system, in a most extraordinary degree.

CONSUMPTION CURED.—*Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c. have been and can be cured.*

Spitting Blood.

New York, April 28, 1847.

Dr. Townsend—I verily believe that your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad cough. It became worse, and I was reduced to a mere skeleton. At last I raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla a short time, and there has a wonderful change been wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city. I rise no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results. Your obedient servant,
W. M. RUSSELL, 65 Catherine-st.

Rheumatism—This is only one of more than four thousand cases of rheumatism that Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured. The most severe and chronic cases are weekly eradicated by its extraordinary virtues.

James Cummings, Esq., one of the assistants in the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, is the gentleman spoken of in the following letter:

Blackwell's Island, Sept. 14, 1847.

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—I have suffered terribly for nine years with rheumatism; considerable of the time I could not eat, sleep or walk. I had the utmost distressing pains, and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla, & they have done me more good than a thousand dollars worth of good. I am so much better—indeed, I am entirely relieved. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted. Yours, respectfully, JAS. CUMMINGS.

Fits! Fits! Fits! Dr. Townsend, not having tested his Sarsaparilla in cases of Fits, of course never recommended it, and was never raised to receive the following from an intelligent and respectable Farmer in Westchester county:

Dec. 1st, 1847. Dear Sir—I have a little girl seven years of age, who, in several years afflicted with Fits; we tried almost every thing for her, but without success at last, although we could see no encouragement in using your Sarsaparilla, as cases like hers, we thought, as she was very delicate in health, we would give her some of your Sarsaparilla, and are very glad we did, for it not only cured her of fits, but she has had no return of the fits, to our great pleasure and surprise. She is fast becoming rugged and hearty, for which we feel grateful to you. Respectfully, JOHN BUTLER, jr.

Female Medicine—Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Prolapsus Uteri, costiveness, piles, hemorrhoids, and for the general prostration of the female system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident. Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Debility is always attended with nervousness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervelessness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness. It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been

To Mothers and Married Ladies. This Extract has been expressly prepared in regard to the delicate constitution of females. Indeed this medicine is unequalled in all those painful diseases to which women are subject. It renews the whole system, renews the blood, and gives it that rich, healthy color, removing the sallowness of the complexion, and in a short time, in most cases, restores the female to the full enjoyment of health, which is the case of most medicines taken for the above diseases and disease. By using a few bottles of the Extract, many severe and painful

Great blessing to Mothers and Children. It is the safest and most agreeable purgative of pure vegetable extracts ever offered to the public. It gives immediate relief to children suffering from worms, and by one bottle will prove beneficial. The great beauty of this medicine is, it may be taken by the infant of a week old, as well as the most delicate

Beauty & H[illegible]—Every lady, and every variety of preparations [illegible] use, when applied to the face, very soon spoil it of its beauty. They close the pores of the skin, and cause an inflation, which when nature is not [illegible] earth of a disease or powder, or the skin inflamed [illegible] used in a sons, beauties its own production [illegible] human face Divine," as well as in the garden of rich and delicately tinted and variegated flowers. A free, active and healthy circulation of the fluids of the coursing of the pure, rich blood to the extremities, is that which paints the countenance with the rose. It is that which imparts the indescribable shades and flushes of loveliness that all admire, but none can describe. This beauty is the offspring of *nature*—not of *powder* or *soap*. If there is not a free and healthy circulation, there is no beauty. If the lady is fair as driven snow, if she paint and use cosmetics, and the blood is thick, cold and impure, she is not [illegible] If she be brown or yellow, pure, she is perfection. Give the blood a healthy circulation, and it gives a rich bloom to the cheeks, and a brilliancy to the eyes that is fascinating.

This is why the southern, and especially the Spanish ladies, are so much admired. Ladies in the north who take but little exercise or are confined in close rooms, or have spoiled their complexion by the application of deleterious mixtures, if they wish to regain a healthy color, bright eyes, sparkling eyes and beautiful complexion, they should use Dr. Townsend's sarsaparilla. Thousands who have tried it, are more than satisfied of its wonderful virtues. Ladies of every station, crowd our office daily.

Notice to the Ladies. Those that imitate Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, have invariably called their simple *Extract Remedy for Fevers, &c. &c.*, and have copied his bills and circulars which relates to the complaints of women, word for word—other men who put up their trash, have also copied the success of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla in complaints incident to females, but recommend theirs, although previously they did not. A number of these Mixtures, Pills, &c., are injurious to females, as they aggravate disease, and undermine the constitution.

Scrofula Cured. This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the Blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

Three Children.

DR. TOWNSEND—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of their scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine.—They were afflicted very severely with bad Sores; have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under great obligation.
Yours, respectfully,
ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster st.

Opinions of Physicians. Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from Physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations in the market.

H. P. FULING, *M. D.*
J. WILSON, M. D.
R. B. BRIGGS, M. D.
P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.

Albany, April 1, 1847.

Caution. Owing to the great success and immense sale of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, a number of men who were formerly our Agents, have commenced making Sarsaparilla Extracts, Elixirs, Bitters, Extracts of Yellow Dock, &c. They generally put it up in the same shaped bottles, and some of them have stole and copied our advertisements. They are only worthless imitations, and should be avoided.

Principal Office 126 Fulton Street, Sun Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co., 8 State street, Boston; Dyott & Sons, 132 North Second street, Philadelphia; S. S. Hance, Druggist, Baltimore; P. M. Cohen, Charleston; Wright & Co., 151 Chartres street, N. O.; 205 South Pearl street, Albany; and by all the principal Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West Indies, and the Canadas.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
WM. SHAW, Druggist, Wilmington, N.C.
Also by J. & W. JOHNSON, Clinton, N. C.
June 23, 1848—[41-1y

WHISKEY, PORK, BACON, &c

20 bbls. N. O. Rectified Whiskey; 2 do back country Rye Whiskey; 5 do N. E. Rum; 5 do Gin; 5 do Brandy; 5 qr. casks Malaga Wine; 6,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon—Sides and Hams; 30 bbls Mess Pork; 10 do, Prime do; 20 do Canal Flour. For sale by W. L. SMITH.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED

TO the Jail of Sampson county, on the 7th inst., a mulatto boy, who calls himself James Moore, and says he was bound to Jon W. Wells of Brunswick county. James Moore is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, spare built, and supposed to be seventeen or eighteen years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

A. B. CHESNUTT, *Sheriff.*
July 14, 1848—[44-tf

MARBLE MONUMENTS
And Grave Stone Agency.

THE subscribers are appointed Agents for one of the *best* and *most extensive* MARBLE YARDS in Connecticut, and will receive orders for Marble Monuments or Grave Stones, either lettered or not, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and most reasonable prices.

We have received a variety of patterns, various styles with the prices, which may be examined at any time.

J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Builders and Contractors.
June 18, 1847 40-tf

Fire and Marine Insurance.
Agency of the Protection Insurance Co.,
OF NEW JERSEY.
CAPITAL $200,000!

HAVING been appointed agent of the above Company, for Wilmington and vicinity, will issue Policies on cargoes, freights and vessels, and take Fire risks on as reasonable terms as any other Institution.

Any losses sustained will be promptly and honorably adjusted and paid, and in case of difference, the Courts of North Carolina will be acknowledged.

A. MARTIN, *Ag't.*
May 26, 1848.—[37-11m.

New Livery Stables.---FIRE PROOF.—Having completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third-streets, directly opposite the Courthouse, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely *fire-proof.* They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.

I also have, (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, kept constantly for hire.

My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom.

H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., December 11, 1847. 14tf

To the Public.

I TAKE this method of informing the public that I now occupy the Livery Stables formerly occupied by Mr. H. R. Nixon, and solicit the patronage of the public generally. All persons who may favor me with a call, may rest assured that their horses will be promptly attended to, as I flatter myself that I have the best of Ostlers.

☞ Also a large Lot for the accommodation of Drovers.

W. T. J. VANN.
April 23d, 1847.—[32tf

CARRIAGES.

Market Street, about 300 yards above the
Episcopal Church.

THE subscriber has on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found, COACHES, BARROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, CHARIOTEES, DUNHAMS, PHAETONS, BUGGIES, GIGS, SULKEYS, &c.

Also, *Harness* of every description.

All orders in the above line thakfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner, for cash only.

ALSO—Saddles; Bridles; Martingales; Bits; Trunks; Carpet Bags, &c. &c.,

Which will be sold very low.

ISAAC WELLS.
January 12, 1849;

CHEAP BEEF, FOR CASH!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington, that he will keep constantly on hand, at Stalls Nos. 7 and 9, in the MARKET HOUSE, a supply of the best of BEEF, MUTTON, LAMB and VEAL. His prices for Prime Beef, are from 6½ to 8½ cents per lb.: and all other meats from 8 to 10 cts. per pound.

THOS. O'CONNOR.

N. B. To Graziers and others having fine Cattle and Sheep to dispose of, they will find it to their advantage in first making application to him, as he has made it a rule to pay the highest corresponding prices with those of Charleston, and paying them Cash on the delivery. So there is no longer the necessity of the Farmer driving his Cattle hundreds of miles to another market to obtain a sale in which he can realize the Cash.

N. N. B. The subscriber may always be found either at the Carolina Hotel, or, in market hours, at the Market House, at his Stalls Nos. 7 and 9.
August 18, 1848—[49-tf

J. T. SCHONWALD,
Botanic Physician.

Murphy's building, 2d door from the corner of Princess and Water Streets, North side,

WOULD tender his thanks to the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, and respectfully informs the public that he still keeps on hand a large and fresh stock of BOTANIC MEDICINES, of his own manufacture, of *purely vegetable* composition. These medicines are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of medicines ever offered to the public. They are effectual remedies for consumption, coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, cholera, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, cholic, gravels, liver and spleen complaints, dyspepsia, rheumatism, sick head-ache, piles, nervous diseases, worms, tetter, and all diseases of the skin, itch, scrofula, all kinds of fever, &c. &c.

Also.—On hand and for sale at manufacturer's prices, Ruhenkeardt's patent glass pad double and single lever TRUSS for Hernia.

Wilmington, Aug. 18, 1848.—[49-1y

VARNISH.

Coach, Japan, and Copal Varnishes. Also, Paint, Varnish and Marking brushes always on hand, and for sale by W H LIPPITT,
D29] Druggist and Chemist.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Owen Holmes and John R. Hawes, under the name of Holmes & Hawes, is this day dissolved.

JOHN R HAWES.
Nov. 13th, 1848—[10

WHITE LEAD.

Pure Extra and No. 1, a large lot. Also, Chrome green, dry and in oil; Chrome yellow, Spanish brown, Venetian red, &c. &c. For sale by W H LIPPITT,
D29] Druggist and Chemist.

GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST received, a large and well selected assortment of *Garden and Flower Seeds.* Also, a small quantity of *Grass Seed.* Warranted fresh. For sale by Wm. H. LIPPITT,
J26] Druggist and Chemist.

BACON AND LARD.

3000 lbs bacon hams; 3000 lbs bacon shoulders 5000 lbs bacon sides; 25 bbls New Leaf Lard; 25 kegs kegs new leaf Lard. For sale low by
J19 HOWARD & PEDEN.

"ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY."

Harness, Trunk, and Saddle
MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has recently returned from the North, where he laid in a full and complete stock of Saddle and Harness mountings, &c. &c., of the latest and most improved styles, and is constantly manufacturing, at his store on Market street, formerly occupied by Guy C. Hotchkiss, every description of articles in the above line. From his experience in the business, he feels confident that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to his customers.—He has, and will keep, a constant supply of *Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Collars, Riding and Wagon Whips, Bitts and Spurs, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Trunks, &c. &c.,*

and every other article usually kept in establishments of the kind, all of which will be warranted to be of the best materials and workmanship, and sold on moderate terms for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers.

Repairing of every description promptly attended to. Coaches and Carriages trimmed in a neat and substantial style.

Medical Bags, Cushions of every description, and all other articles usually manufactured in establishments of the kind, made to order.

Persons wishing to purchase Riding Vehicles, would find it to their interest to give him a call. JOHN J. CONOLEY.
April 28, 1848

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE,
First Door in R. W. Brown's New Buildings, on Front Street, a few Doors from Market Street.

THE subscribers, thankful for the liberal patronage which they have received, beg leave to announce to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that they are now receiving a large and general supply of FALL and WINTER GOODS.

Superfine Broad Cloths;	Men's silk shirts;
Pilot and Beaver do	do Gamsey's over-shirts
Bl'k & fancy Cassimeres;	do net shirts & drawers
Blue, black and gray Sattinetts,	do Saxony Wool shirts and drawers;
Plain striped and gold mixed Kentucky Jeans,	Superfine bed Blankets;
Linseys and Kerseys;	Negro do do
Bl'k satin silk Velvet and other Vestings;	Horse do
Cravats and Scarfs;	Bed Ticking and Apron Checks;
White, red, and yellow Flannel, a large supply;	Table & birdeye Diapers;
Rough and Ready Coats;	8-4 brown damask do
Sack and Over do	8-4 Damask Table Cloth;
Irish Linen & Lawns;	Cotton & Russia diapers;
Carpeting, a large supply;	A large supply of Looking Glasses;

FOR LADIES WEAR.

Plain & plaid bl'k Silks;	Black silk and worsted Fringe;
Colored, plaid, & striped Silk;	Colored silk do
Plaid Tarton's do	Silk and thread Buttons for Ladies dresses;
Cashmere de Coase;	Bonnet & Cap Ribbons;
do de Lane;	Linen Cambric hdkfs;
Bombazine, large supply;	Swiss, Mull and Book Muslin;
French Robes;	Plaid & striped do
do Habbits;	Jaconet and Cambric
do Collars;	Ladies col'd Kid Gloves,
Worked Fronts;	do do silk do
Plain and plaid Alpacca;	Ladies superfine colored Cashmere Hose;
Blue and figured do	do black do do
Silk Warp do	do do worsted do
Large superfine Thibet Shawls;	Black & white English silk Hose;
do woolen net do	do raw do
do Saxony woolen do	Children's worsted boots;
do waffle do	Black, white, and colored Cotton Hose;
Black Merino do	Misses' colored do;
Ladies Hoods;	1200 yards of Carpeting; 40 cases Boots and
Children's do	Shoes; 250 Umbrellas; which will be sold *very*
do Polka Coats;	*cheap.*
Muslin Skirts;	

Together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which, being purchased by the package at *reduced* prices, will be offered at uncommonly *low prices.*

We would call the attention of country merchants to our stock, and solicit them to examine the same before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can offer better bargains than they ever had offered in this market.

JOHN KYLE & CO.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept 15, 1848—3-y

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS,
Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, &c., &c., &c.

THE Subscriber has and is now receiving his large stock of Drugs, Chemicals, &c., &c., selected by himself from the largest Importers and Manufactures in the Northern cities, consisting in part of the following:

Calomel, gum opium, do Assafœtida, do camphor, do aloes soc, do do cape, do guaiac. do arabic, rad columbo, do gentian, do seneca. do rhstany, do velerian, ess peppermint, do cinnamon, do lemon, castor oil by gallon or bottle, pv Jalap, do rhubarb, do ipecac, do columbo, do pink root, do galls, do aloes, do opium, do gamboge, cinnamon, cloves, black pepper, mace, allspice, nutmegs, quassia, epsom salts, glauber, sal. nitre, do soda, do tartar, bi carb soda, cream tartar, snake root, pink do, fol senna, do digitalis, do Buchu, do uva ursi, sarsaparilla, ext jalap, Rasp'd guaiac.

CHEMICALS.

Sulph Quinine, di arsenitic feroc potass, phos ammonia, denar opium, iodine, Citric acid, citrate of iron et quinine, soluble citrate of iron, valerinate of zinc, sulph morphine, act. do, salacine, iod. of mercury, do iron, do syrup of, do lead, do arsenic, strychnine, veratrine, chloroform, piperine, hydr. potas, agt. nit, pure; do do No. 2; ox silver.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Townsend's, Carpenter's, Sands', Webster's and Grafenburg's SARSAPARILLAS, Sands' Iod of do; Jayne's expectorant; Wright's, Clickener's, Tippel's, Wistar's, Brandreth's, Gordon's, Grafenburg's, Beckwith's, Jayne's san., and Champion's PILLS; Indian Panacea, Swaine's do, Child'rn's do; Cheesman's balsam; Perry's dead shot, Gray's ointment, Wister's balsam of Wild Cherry, Swayne's syrup do; Taylor's balsam liverwort, Thompson's eye water. Fahnestocks vermifuge, House's Indian tonic, Rowand's tonic mixt re, Olasanian balsam, Tousey's master of pain, &c.

PAINTS, OIL, DYESTUFFS.

Spanish brown, venitian red, red lead, chrome green, chrome green in oil, white lead ground, pure extra, and No. 1, chrome yellow, black lead, linseed oil, train, oil, log wood, copperas, indigo, madder.

PERFUMERY, AND FANCY ARTICLES.

German cologne, french do, fancy soaps, plain do, toilet powder; fine tooth, hair, nail, comb, shaving, cloth, and flesh Brushes; cut velvet card cases, ox marrow, pomatum, hair dye, tooth powder, do restoratives, hair tonic, Rowland's macassa oil, military shaving soap, Lubin's extract, jassmin, magnolia, vervien, jocky club musk, amboziosic, migionette, mousseline, tooth picks, Preston's volatile salts, powder boxes and puffs, segar cases, motto wafers, trans. do, Roussel's cream, combs, fancy note paper, toilet bottles of cut glass, do do gilt, tooth paste, cassada oil, bears do., &c.

For flavoring Ices, Jellies, Custards, Sauces, Pastry, Syrnps, &c.

Meakin's ext of rose, do do nutmeg, Preston's ext of lemon, do do vannilla, orange flower water, tonka beans, nutmegs, cinnamon, rose water peach water. Essences of all kinds, for sale by
WM. H. LIPPITT,
o20 Druggist & Chemists.

BACK COUNTRY LIQUOR.

10 Bbls Apple Brandy; 10 bbls old Whiskey,
[Dec. 1] For sale by W L SMITH.

LAFAYETTE HOUSE.

THE subscriber takes this method of returning his thanks to a generous public for the hitherto liberal patronage he has received; and at the same time most respectfully informs his old customers and the public at large, that the LAFAYETTE HOUSE, next door above the Hanover House, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, on Front Street, (his old stand,) is still open for the reception of transient or steady *Boarders.* He will at all times be happy to wait upon those who shall favor him with their custom, and he will spare no pains to render them comfortable while they are with him. His table is furnished with the best the market affords.

His BAR ROOM, at the old well known Rock Spring, will be found at all times handsomely filled up with the best of Liquors and Refreshments. DAVID THALLY.
Sept 1, 1848[—51-1y

HO! FOR CALIFORNIA!

Just Received and in store, 15 bbls super rectified Whiskey; 5 bbls old Rye Whiskey; Port Madeira, Malaga, and Mamsley Wines; Cogniac Brandy. PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Price & Fulton, in the publication of the "Wilmington Journal," ceased to exist on the 22d instant, in consequence of the death of Mr. Fulton. The business of the firm will be settled by the undersigned, the surviving partner, who will continue the publication of the "Journal."
Dec 29, 1848] A. L. PRICE.

EVERITTSVILLE
FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE WINTER SESSION of this SCHOOL commenced on the 1st instant, under the management of Misses Richardson and Snyden, Ladies eminently qualified to instruct in the various branches of Literature and Science, and who will consider themselves responsible, so far as their influence and instruction is concerned, for the best interests of their pupils.

The government of the School will be parental. The great object will be, to incite to virtuous conduct, by an appeal to the moral sense; and by duly cultivating tenderness of conscience.

The Academic year will be divided into two sessions, of five months each, with two vacations two weeks in summer and six in winter. There will be a public examination at the close of each summer session.

Students will be charged from the time of entrance.

No deduction made for absence, except in case of protracted sickness.

Tuition has been *reduced* to the following rates:

Primary English branches, per session,	$7 00
The same, including Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, Composition, &c.	10 00
The above, including Natural and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, History, Logic, Rhetoric, Algebra, Geometry, &c. &c.,	12 50
French, Drawing and Painting and Ornamental Needle-work, each,	5 00
Music, with use of Piano,	18 00

The Trustees have provided a large and commodious Boarding House, which is kept by Mr. and Mrs. Morisey—persons well qualified to discharge the duties.

Board $6 00 per month—one half in advance.

Books, Music, Paints, Stationery, Canvass, Crewell, &c., furnished to the students at a very small advance upon New York cost.

J. C. SLOCUMB, Secretary
Everittsville, [of Board Trustees.
Wayne county, January, 1849. 18-tf
Newbernian publish till forbid.

CHEESE &C.

15 boxes super Cheese; 4 casks super Cheese; 2 doz. smoked Tongues; 8 bbls Irish Potatoes; 4 bbls Red Beets; 2 bbls white hommony Beans; 10 bags and 10 boxes Buckwheat; 4 bbls superior Lard; 20 sacks Salt. For sale low for cash.

PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS!

THE subscriber informs his old friends and all others in want of BLACK-SMITH work, of any description, executed in a style not inferior to work done at any other shop in N. Carolina or at the North, that he continues to carry on the Blacksmith business at his old stand, on Princess-street, opposite the Theatre.

Farmers, Turpentine and Timber makers, and others, having OLD AXES that are useless to them, are informed that they can have them worked over, and warranted to be equal to new ones, and at much less cost.

He has on hand a supply of PLOUGHS, of approved pattern. These Ploughs are made by NED BEATTY, who is admitted to be the best Plough manufacturer in this section of the State.

Also; ROUND SHAVES, manufactured by the subscriber, always on hand for sale.

Also; HORSES SHOD, & Carriages, Drays, &c., REPAIRED in a neat and substantial style. In a word, every description of BLACK-SMITH WORK can be executed at his shop, and the work warranted.

Orders are solicited, and prompt attention given
Wilmington, N. C., } L. WOOD.
Oct. 27, 1848. } 7v5-12m

DOMESTIC GOODS.

THE subscriber, Agent for the Charleston Steam Cotton Mill, offers for sale, 4-4 and 7-8 heavy Sheetings and Shirtings, from that factory. These goods are remarkable for weight and finish, and will give good satisfaction to the buyer.

Also, various styles of brown and bleached Goods, Osnaburgs, Prints, &c.

Particular attention will be given to the sale of Southern manufactured goods, consignments of which are respectfully solicited, and upon which advances will be made if desired.

J. H. TAYLOR.
Charleston, S. C., Aug 11, 1848—48-6m

MARBLE MONUMENTS.
TOMB TABLES,
Head & Foot Stones, &c.

THE subscribers have taken the agency of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment.

They have a variety of patterns and styles, with the prices, which may be seen at any time.

KEEN & HUSTON, Contractors & Builders.
Wilmington, N C, February 11, 1848. [22-1y

FRUIT TREES, &c.

THE subscriber has removed his Nursery Establishment from Randolph county to Guilford county, near Greensboro', and solicits orders for Apple, Peach, Pear, Nectarine, and Apricot Trees, which he will furnish from 50 to 100 per cent. cheaper than they can be obtained at from Northern Nurseries. His intention is to make a regular business of it, and he also intends having an extensive assortment of Shrubs and Flowers for sale, and he asks for his efforts such patronage as State pride and interest should prompt the people of North Carolina to give him.

His agent in Wilmington is Mr. J. Wilkinson, who has some of his Trees for sale, and who will receive orders. Orders may also be directed to the subscriber at Greensboro'.

THOS. H. PENTRESS.
December 22, 1848—[15-1y

IN STORE & FOR SALE VERY LOW,
2500 bushels Alum Salt; 120 sacks Salt; 10 hhds Sugar; 50 bags Coffee.
J21 OWEN HOLMES.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
(LATE HANOVER HOUSE,)
Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.

THIS HOUSE has lately been re-opened, under the superintendance of the undersigned, who have given it a thorough overhauling, and newly furnished it throughout. They pledge themselves that nothing shall be wanting, on their part, to render the patron satisfied and comfortable.

Their Table and Chambers are as well furnished, and attended on by as faithful servants as can be found in any other Hotel in the Southern States.

The Omnibus will be found ready at the Cars and Steamboats, carrying baggage, free, to and from the Hotel.

HUTCHINS & MASALON.
January 19, 1849—[19-1yuoo

CLOSE UP.

THE subscribers having all their bills made out up to the 1st day of January, 1849, would request all those indebted to them to come and settle the same, as longer indulgence cannot be given, as cash is required to purchase cheap goods.

JOHN KYLE & CO.
January 19, 1849—[19-tf

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

THE subscriber has determined, positively, to close his business in Wilmington in all this Spring, and offers his large stock of CROCKERY AND GROCERIES for sale at COST.

To any one desiring to enter into business, a good opportunity now offers for purchasing, on favorable terms the entire stock in trade.

From this date, all sums under $50, cash on delivery; $50 and under $100, 60 days; $100 and under $200, 90 days; $200 and upwards, 4 and 6 months, for approved Notes.

His notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of Mr. James Burch, for immediate collection. J. H. ROTHWELL,
Jan

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, February 9, 1849.

THE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT QUESTION.

We notice with much regret, that while the whole press of North Carolina, with unexampled unanimity, are applauding the course of the majority in the recent Legislature, upon the question of Internal Improvement, that one of the journals of our own party does not seem quite so well disposed to join in the universal sentiment of approval.

The Fayetteville Carolinian, of the 3d inst., does, indeed, it seems, anticipate that the passage of the bill to construct a Rail Road from Goldsboro' to Charlotte—a Plank Road from Fayetteville to Salisbury—and containing appropriations of money for the Tar and Neuse Rivers; involving, as it necessarily does, an increase of the present revenue of the State, will meet with much favor, and, at the same time, "disapproval among the people," and that its passage may enter into the politics of the State; but we do not understand the Editor of that paper to assert that there are any persons in Cumberland who are insensible to the benefits proposed by that measure, or already prepared to denounce and proscribe those who were more particularly prominent as its advocates and supporters. Such an opposition would, indeed, come with bad grace from a county whose distinguished Commoner, (Mr. Dobbin,) representing as he was supposed to do, the views and wishes of a majority of her citizens, pleaded for the passage of the bill with so much eloquence and success We hope that the Carolinian is misinformed, and that an attempt so absurd as to identify the great Internal Improvement measures of the last session with this or with that party, will not be made. There is no fact more notorious, than that their success is attributable to neither one of them, but is the joint result and production of the labors of both. We cannot anticipate the *legerdemain* by which such an attempt will be supported.

The leading men in both the Whig and the Democratic ranks—Ashe and Woodfin in the Senate; Dobbin and Stanly in the House, share equally the honors and the responsibility of its adoption. Party distinctions seemed, for the time, to have been forgotten. The voice of the people was heard, and for once it was truly represented and faithfully obeyed. Whigs and Democrats in the Legislature emulated each other in a glorious effort for the redemption of the State from the thraldom of indolence, supineness, and inactivity, and the development of her rich resources of mineral and agricultural wealth. Mere *party* political trammels had little to do with it. We are not surprised that the Carolinian should think there are some among the people who will disapprove of it. There are some persons who would disapprove of any law, no matter how wise or beneficial. It is neither practicable nor desirable that there should be perfect unanimity. William Cobbett once said that difference of opinion was necessary to liberty and independence, and the opponents of these measures are welcome to their freedom and independence, but we will be glad to hear that it is to such only that the Carolinian has reference.

With regard, however, to the remarks in the Tarboro' Press, of the same date, in this connection—although from the course which the views of the Edgecombe delegation prompted them to adopt, in relation to this bill, we did not anticipate much favor for the system of Internal Improvement therein proposed, nor in fact do we believe that *any* proposition for Internal Improvement would have been more successful—we hope to be permitted to say, that we cannot comprehend in what manner a proper allowance for an honest difference of opinion, or a regard for the usual accuracy of the statements of that highly respectable journal, can justify the charge that these measures were "hastily, inconsiderately, and imprudently adopted;" nor are we at all prepared, in view of the whole history of the measure, to admit that "no opportunity has been presented to the people of expressing their assent or dissent" thereto. Such a construction of the conduct of the last Legislature would be doing great injustice to some of the wisest men, not only of our party, but in the State.

The truth is, that for many years a painful sense of the inconveniences and danger to which we were exposed, from the want of the facilities, now for the first time recommended, had impressed the minds of both parties with the necessity of adopting some method of precaution and relief. The subject is no new one. We were daily witnessing the emigration of our citizens and the retrogradation of the State. In these days of progress, when to stand still in the race of improvement is to lose ground, and finally, to be submerged or shipwrecked, North Carolina had the mortification to feel that while other States were rapidly advancing in all the elements of public wealth, respectability, and prosperity, she alone was idle and indifferent. Her citizens abroad were ashamed of the place of their birth--her name became a by-word of reproach, and her vast agricultural and mineral resources, unrestrained and uncultivated by judicious legislation, went to swell the revenue and increase the importance of the neighboring States. It was under these circumstances that the spirit of Internal Improvement took rise. Conventions were held at various points of the State, in which the different sections and parties were fully represented, and they all joined in recommending to the Legislature the adoption of some General System.

But if the people were thus fully apprized of the movement, and their assent may fairly be presumed, from the cordiality and promptness of their co-operation—without any distinction of party—it would be unjust to deny or conceal that in these conventions, and in the primary assemblies of the people, the leading members of the Democratic party in particular, took an active and distinguished part. The cause was supported—the system defined, expounded, and defended, with all the energy and eloquence of such men as HENRY, SAUNDERS, and HOKE, not to mention others who have since zealously and consistently maintained the same doctrines.

And during the late Gubernatorial canvass, what was the position of our party? Will it be denied that the question of Internal Improvement then came before the people? That it was discussed, enlarged upon and examined with all the attention its importance and prominence demanded? The Democratic speakers and journals throughout the State, and the democratic candidate for governor in particular, did not hesitate to avow themselves in favor of some General System of Internal Improvement commensurate with the wants and requirements of the State. The objections that were constantly urged before the people to the Whig party in this particular, were founded on the reckless extravagance and mismanagement which they displayed in the works of Internal Improvement which were begun, established and assisted under their auspices. We have never understood that, throughout that canvass or any previous one, the principle of opposition to all Internal Improvement by the State, was ever avowed or maintained by any respectable portion of our party or the people. The objection was to the sectional, useless and clumsy forms in which legislation upon this subject appeared—never to the principle! We denounced in no measured terms, the recklessness and mismanagement with which these partisan schemes of sectional Improvement were conducted; but at the same time every occasion was taken for the avowal of our desire for some safe and judicious system; general in its scope, and calculated for the benefit of the *whole* State.

It is true, that at the meeting of the Legislature, and down to a very recent date, we had not anticipated that the period had arrived, when it was proper to undertake this system We thought it right, however, that the State, being already deeply interested in the fate of the Wilmington Road, should take some measures to secure that line from impending ruin. She owned $600,000 of the stock, and, as a measure of precaution, we recommended aid in some shape to the Manchester Company. We were willing that indulgence should be extended to the public debtors for stock on the Gaston Road. In these recommendations, we contemplated no more than a transfer of the fund already invested for the benefit of the fund itself; and in the event of the construction of the Manchester connection—now quite certain—we saw the approach of the period, when the State might safely re-invest, and perhaps increase the investment, and develope the outlines of a more general and liberal system.

This was our position. Many of our friends thought differently. There was something in the aspect of the times, that, in their judgment, called for immediate action. The people all over the State were, with unexampled unanimity, calling upon the Legislature to devise some plan by which the rich products of the western country could find a market within our own borders. Applications for assistance to various sectional plans were under consideration, and whether they were opposed or favored by the party, would tend to its injury, and, perhaps, the abandonment of its cherished position. If they were passed by Democratic votes, our position with regard to previous schemes would be liable to misconstruction and misrepresentation. If they failed through the same influence, we were in danger of being accused, with justice, of want of fidelity to our pledges, and glaring inconsistency. The moment was propitious in another view, and that, the equal balance of parties in the Legislature. Our friends thought that the time had arrived, when, under all these circumstances, they might, with safety and entire propriety, propose the adoption of the General System.

On an examination of the provisions of the general Internal Improvement bill of the last session, commonly known as "the Central Rail Road bill," together with the circumstances to which we have just alluded, our readers will be able to judge whether, in yielding our assent to the convictions of its necessity and propriety, we have been guilty of any tergiversation or inconsistency. We can only say, that if, in giving it that zealous support which we have denied all former schemes, we have fallen into error, the error has been of the head, not of the heart.

We felt that the moment in which the members of the Legislature, shaking off the trammels of party, had suffered the true interests of the State to acquire its proper ascendancy in her councils, should be distinguished by some measure honorable to the event and faithful to their professions and pledges before the people.

Such a measure, we were persuaded to consider the great Central Rail Road bill; and it does seem, that if we are but true to ourselves, with the exercise of a little energy, industry, and discretion, the day is not remote, when, from the period of its passage, happily signalized by a triumphant vindication of Democratic attachment to the true interests of the State, our citizens may see the dawn of a new era in her prosperity and advancement.

Mueller, the celebrated Pianist to the King of Hanover, agreeably to previous notice, gave a Concert at Mozart Hall, on Tuesday night last. We are no judge of music ourself, but those who were judges, say that he performs admirably.

THALIANS.—We are requested to state that the Thalians will perform at the Theatre on Monday night next. They have selected as their principal play, on this occasion, "Follies of a Night." The performance to conclude with the interesting farce, "*Box and Cox.*" Give them a "*bumper.*" They deserve it.

WYMAN, the Magician, has been amusing our citizens for a few nights, at the Masonic Hall. Somehow our old friend Wyman forgot to pay us a visit, and of course we did *not* forget to return the compliment.

REDUCTION OF TAXES.—We learn that the Commissioners of Wilmington have recently reduced the town tax on the poll from $1 25 to $1 15, and from 50 to 40 cents on the $100 valuation of real estate.

RE-ASSESSMENT.—We learn that the bill that passed the Legislature for the re-assessment of lands in New Hanover and other Counties, only applies to such Turpentine lands as have depreciated in value on account of the death of the Pines. All other real estate will therefore remain at the present valuation, for eight years from the time of the last assessment.

☞General TAYLOR left home several days since, on his way to Washington, by the Western route.

Mrs. Gen. TAYLOR, Major BLISS and lady, passed through this place on Wednesday last, on their way to Washington.

☞Hon. John M. Niles, U. S. Senator from Connecticut, has been nominated by the Abolitionists of Hartford, Conn., as their candidate for Governor.

EXTENSION OF WILMINGTON.

We have been politely furnished by James T. Miller, Magistrate of Police, with a copy of the recent act of our Legislature, extending the limits of Wilmington, which we present below:—

AN ACT TO EXTEND THE LIMITS OF THE TOWN OF WILMINGTON, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Corporate Limits of the Town of Wilmington shall be, and the same are hereby extended to, and bounded and circumscribed by the following metes and boundaries; that is to say, beginning at the Southern boundary of the Hilton plantation where it corners on the Eastern bank of the North East Branch of the Cape Fear River, and running thence Eastwardly five thousand (5000) feet parallel with Market Street, as laid down in the plan of the Town of Wilmington, now on file in the office of the Secretary of State; thence Southwardly parallel with Front Sreet in said Town of Wilmington as laid down in said plan, eleven thousand one hundred and seventy-two(11,172) feet to a stone, thence Westwardly parallel with said Market Street to the Western bank of the River, thence Westwardly to the Brunswick and New Hanover County line, thence Northwardly with said line of Brunswick and New Hanover Counties to the North West Branch of Cape Fear River, thence North Eastwardly across the River to a point where Samuel Potter's Rice Lands and the lands known as belonging to the owners of the Point Peter Steam Saw Mills, thence with the line dividing said Samuel Potter's lands and the said Steam Saw Mill tract to the North East Branch of the Cape Fear River, thence across the said River to the beginning.

2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Commissioners of the Town of Wilmington shall, and they are hereby required to have a survey made and a plan drawn according to the preceding section of this act and deposited in the office of the Secretary of State.

3. *Be it further enacted,* That all laws and clauses of laws now in force, and provided for the government and regulation of the Town of Wilmington, shall be so construed as to operate and extend to the limits prescribed by this act.

4. *Be it further enacted,* That the Commissioners of the said Town of Wilmington, may and shall have the power and authority to levy a tax not exceeding thirty (30) dollars, on all public houses of entertainment, victualing houses, eating houses, boarding houses, hotels, restorauts, Billiard tables, nine or ten pin alleys, and livery stables, within the corporate limits of said Town: and the said Commissioners are hereby authorized to levy said taxes upon the ratification of this act, for the year 1849.

5. *Be it further enacted,* That the Commissioners of the Town of Wilmington may employ the Sheriff of the County of New Hanover, as a tax collector, whose duty it shall be to collect and pay over to the Commissioners the taxes so levied and collected; and that the Sheriff of the said County shall possess the same power and authority to collect the said Town taxes, that he possesses to collect County taxes; and the Commissioners of said Town are hereby authorized and required, to take a bond from said Sheriff, with good and sufficient security in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, for the diligent and faithful discharge of his duties, and for the collection and payment over of all the said taxes when collected, to the said Commissioners; and in the event of abreach of said bond, the Commissioners are authorized to bring suit in their own name in any Court of record in New Hanover County, the said bond to be made payable.

6. *Be it further enacted,* That the said Commissioners, be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, to collect the taxes of the Town of Wilmington, quarterly, semi-annually or annually, as they may deem proper.

7. *Be it further enacted,* That all acts and clauses of acts heretofore passed, coming within the purview of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

8. *Be it further enacted,* That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Read three times, and ratified in General Assembly, this 29th day of January, 1849.

ROBT. B. GILLIAM, S. H. C.
CALVIN GRAVES, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE. }

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, drawn off from the original filed in this office.

Given under my hand, this 3d Feb., 1849.

WM. HILL, Sec'y.

IMPROVEMENT IN MACHINERY.—The citizens of Wilmington will have an opportunity of inspecting in a few days an improvement in Machinery of an extraordiary and highly interesting character. As we understand, this invention is intended to increase, in a very great degree, the power of Steam Engines, and to effect an enormous saving of fuel. To persons not familiar with scientific details in Machanics, this is at least intelligible. It is to be attached in a few days to the engine of the Steamer Wilmington, and the saving of fuel effected will, it is said, be at least 33 per cent.

RESIGNATION.—Mr. Speaker GRAVES, at the close of our late Legislature, resigned his seat, and Col. JOYNER was elected to fill his place, who will act as *ex officio* Governor in case the Gubernatorial Chair should be vacated, by death, resignation or otherwise, of Governor MANLY.

BUSINESS IMPROVING.

We learn from persons who are daily arriving from Fayetteville, that business of all kinds is improving there. There has been a larger amount of Cotton received within the last week, than for a long time previous.—Great hopes are entertained of the success of the Plank Road now proposed between Fayetteville and the Western country. A liberal charter has been obtained from the Legislature, and nothing is required but the exercise of a little energy and public spirit to ensure its completion. We understand also that the business on the River is considered on the increase.

☞There was, on the 1st inst., Treasury notes outstanding, to the amount of $8,781,639 31.

THE GOLD MANIA IN EUROPE.

The arrival of the last Steamer from Liverpool, has acquainted us with the effect of the discovery of the gold mines of California, upon the public mind in Europe. The news of the opening of the new El Dorado, seems to have been received there with the same incredulity, as at first, with us. According to Wilmer and Smith's Times, however, all doubts seem to have been at last dispelled, and persons of large capital are being associated for the purpose of proceeding to the Sacramento, and becoming engaged in mining operations. Already it is stated that ships are announced at London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, for the purpose of proceeding to the western coast of America via Cape Horn, and that large numbers of persons have engaged passage for themselves and families. Every particle of information concerning California was seized upon with avidity, and the maratime ports were swarming with adventurers of all nations, eager to embark in the various enterprises for California, already on foot. It is not doubted that the number of emigrants to America this year will exceed that of any previous one.

It will be rather strange, if it should so happen that the subjects of her Britanic Majesty should finally take possession of the whole country, and attempt the exclusion of American citizens from participation in the golden fruits of its territory. And yet, however strange it may appear, such a thing is neither improbable nor unlikely to happen.—Under existing arrangements, they enjoy equally with our own citizens, free and unrestrianed, the right to proceed thither, and settle under such rules and government as they may think proper, in the absence of all others, to prescribe for themselves. No right of preemption or other privilege distinguishes our citizens from any other persons who may think proper to appropriate the vacant territory of California. Not only does the soil teem with every vegetable and mineral wealth, but it possesses also natural advantages from ordinary character.

We think, therefore, the suggestion cannot be too often repeated and impressed, that it is high time something should be done in Congress, to assert our territorial rights, to extend the laws of the United States, and to protect the persons and property of our citizens in that remote region.

NORTH CAROLINA CALIFORNIA COMPANY.—Mr. Joseph B. Hinton proposes in the Raleigh papers to form a company for proceeding to California. Each member to pay $200 towards the purchase of a ship and provisions for the voyage from Wilmington via Cape Horn. Unmarried ladies are particularly invited to join. Every provision will be made for their accommodation; in case the number requisite is not made up by March, the company is to proceed from Raleigh overland in wagons. The ladies are assured that every attention is to be paid to them. We have no objection to Mr. Hinton's taking all the old bachelors off, but some of our readers object to any such disposition being made of the unmarried girls. We hope the time has not yet come, when they will be compelled to accept Mr. Hinton's proposal, and go so far for a market. We publish the following from his card:

A late writer from California says: "The persons most needed here are, wives, sempstresses, house-keepers, milliners, tailors, carpenters, black-smiths, masons, shoemakers and tinners—all of whom would receive the most gratifying remuneration. A mechanic can hardly be had for twenty-five dollars per day, a common labourer for one hundred and fifty per month, or even a cook for fifty dollars per month." Large fortunes therefore certainly await the prudent, who now go there. *Wives* stand at the head of the list of those most wanted. Just think of that! Why, the quick sales of the ship loads of English women for tobacco, in Virginia, in the olden times, would be a fool to the active matrimonial market of California. Our Carolina girls and widows, old and young, ugly and pretty, would go off like hot cakes—not for husbands and tobacco, but for husbands and gold!—Think of that! and be glad!

GEN. TAYLOR.

On the 23d ult., the personal and political friends of General Taylor, (citizens of Baton Rouge and the adjacent country,) met together to pay the General their respects and bid him adieu, preliminary to his departure for Washington. The General was addressed by J. B. Thorp, Esq., on behalf the citizens assembled, in a short, but feeling speech, to which General Taylor responded with much warmth. He is represented by the correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, to have said, in regard to the discharge of his duties as President of the Union, "I shall endeavor to fulfil them without regard to *fear, favor*, or *affection* for *any one*." We put this quotation up on record. It may become necessary to refer to it hereafter. We only wish Gen. Taylor may have the nerve to carry out his intentions, as expressed above.

HON. HORACE GREELY,

whose eccentricities and talents have made him for many years at once the laughing stock and admiration of thousands, is said by the Register not to be guilty of Bachelorism. So far, says that paper, from being baachelor or deserving to remain one, he was married early in life, to Miss Mary Y. Cherry, of Warrenton, in this State. Mr. G. is now a member of Congress from New York, and is the same for whose benefit the Editor of the Herald at that city, proposed to raise by subscription, a sum sufficient to purchase a pocket-handkerchief and new white hat.

CHOLERA.

Amongst the news brought over by the *Canada*, from Europe, we regret to see it stated that the hopes which were generally entertained, that the Cholera had reached its most destructive limits in the British dominions, have been falsified. The accounts state that the mortality in the London District is equallyas alarming as it was seven weeks previous. The official reports in Glasgow, was alarming. The total number of cases throughout the country, from its first appearance, had reached to 6,506; 2,948 had died, 1,249 had recovered, and 2,819 were under treatment.—During the week preceding the 13th, the cases in Glasgow frequently exceeded 150 daily; but during the present week the number has alarmingly increased. On Thursday, the official cases were 180 in Glasgow, and 246 for all Scotland. On Wednesday, the Glasgow report had risen to 318, 109 of which had proved fatal, and 111 had recovered, whilst in all Scotland, including Glasgow, the number of fresh cases was 347.

☞From the following, which we find in a late number of the New Orleans Delta, it would seem that General Taylor, imitating his predecessors, is about to establish a government organ at the City of Washington. A cotemporary thinks that this first step on the part of the General may be viewed as a somewhat Democratic sign, as the whig party, heretofore, have professed to be opposed to the usage. We shall now see if it is not recognized by them as a virtue on being adopted by Gen. Taylor. Here is the article from the Delta:

Colonel Hodge.—We think we may without impropriety state, as a settled fact, that Col. William L. Hodge, the senior editor of the Bulletin, will accompany Gen. Taylor, on his trip to the seat of government. What will happen after the General's arrival and instalation, is beyond our ken. It is not, however, impossible—nor improbable—that the Colonel may succeed Father Ritchie, as organ of the administration. In case he does, it may also become necessary that the Delta should establish a branch in Washington—as it is a settled fact, that without the check and drag-chain of our humble journal, there is no telling what extravagance our mercurial contemporary will not commit.

MAIL TO MARION.—The *Marion Star*, speaking of the efforts being made to establish a mail from Wilmington to Marion direct, says:—

"We cannot believe that the Department will refuse to remedy so serious an inconvenience as that resulting from the tardy means of communication now in use. At present our letters and papers are sent, by a circuitous route to Charleston, from which point they proceed to Wilmington; occupying the moderate period of 6, 8, and sometimes 15 days, to the great disparagement of social and mercantile intercourse. When, in connection with this, it is considered that the distance is only 90 miles, the evil would seem too glaring to fail of being corrected."

We do hope the Department will establish the route.

SAD OCCURRENCE.—The Raleigh *Register* states that on the morning of the 29th ultimo, when the Legislature was adjourning, a melancholy occurrence happened at the Capitol. Mr. David Reinhardt, from Lincoln, N. C., a partially deranged man, violently assailed the Comptroller, Wm. F. Collins, Esq., at the South door of the building, and in the scuffle, the poor insane man was unfortunately thrown backwards from the top step to the ground, and was taken up lifeless. It was found, upon a *post mortem* examination, that his scull was fractured in the fall. Maj. Collins surrendered himself, and he was admitted to bail in the nominal sum of $500.

NEEDLE STATISTICS.—From Capt. Stanton's report to the Q. M. Gen. U. S., we extract the following curious items: The needles employed at the U. S. clothing establishment in Philadelphia during the late war with Mexico, carried over *eleven tons* of thread, and attached over *fourteen* tons (51,909 gross) of buttons. The clippings of the shears weighed *forty-five tons* or 90,765 pounds, and produced by sale at auction, $5,832 67. There were purchased and used 8,397 packing boxes, requiring for their construction 597,370 feet of Plank; 20,761 pounds of nails, and 13,526 hoop poles for strapping them, which sixteen carpenters were constantly employed in making.

REPORT OF THE PATENT OFFICE.—From a paragraph in the Baltimore Sun, of the 6th inst., it appeares that there has been issued, since the year 1790, up to 1849, 14,034 patents, of all descriptions. Of these 623 have been granted to citizens of Boston, of Philadelphia, 960, New York, 1787, and Baltimore, 430. The Sun says that "The report of the Commissioner of Patents for 1848, will be the best document which has ever emanated from the office on account of the great amount of valuable scientific information which it contains. It contains a brief history of the Patent office up to 1849."

U. S. TREASURY.—From the monthly statement of Mr. Secretary Walker, it appears that there was, on the 22d January last, subject to draft, in the various depositories, the sum of $4,212,823 52.

By orders No. 1, we see that the Western Division of the Army, (formerly under command of Gen. Taylor,) has been placed under the command of Maj. Gen. Gaines.

☞The steamer Falcon, from New York for Chagres, arrived off the Charleston Bar on Sunday last, and took on board the U S. Mail and four passengers from Charleston. The Courier says that she was literally crowded with passengers for the Golden regions. The Falcon takes out the officers appointed by the government to locate fortifications and public defences, found dock yards, &c., at our ports in Oregon and California.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

The Judges of the Superior Courts will ride the ensuing Spring Circuits in the following order:

1.	Edenton Circuit,	Judge Manly,
2.	Newbern,	" Battle.
3.	Raleigh,	" Settle.
4.	Hillsboro',	" Dick.
5.	Wilmington,	" Caldwell.
6.	Salisbury,	" Ellis.
7.	Morganton,	" Bailey.

The Charleston Courier of the 2d instant, says:

Our Baltimore correspondent writes us that the Washington Union contains an official letter from Gen. Persifer F. Smith, dated Panama, January 7, in which he says that the accounts of the abundant supply of Gold are not exaggerated. Nine millions of francs value of the rich metal have been carried to Valparaiso, to be run into bars. The British Consul also states that he forwarded a considerable amount across the Isthmus.

Capt. Ellicott had died of Cholera, and Mr. Fitzgerald was down with the same disease.

Flour was 40 dollars per barrel at Panama, and the inhabitants were in great dread of suffering from pestilence and famine.

☞The Treasury Department has issued a circular restoring the right of drawback on foreign merchandise exported from the United States to Chihuahua, in Mexico. The trade by the overland route is said to be large and of decided value to the West.

A RAIL ROAD WITHOUT A CHARTER.—A bill repealing the charter of the Erie and Ohio Rail Road Company, passed the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, on the 2d instant. It had previously passed the Senate, so that the Company is now without a charter.

Mr. MANGUM, Senator from North Carolina, has resumed his seat in the United States Senate, this being his first appearance during the present session.

30TH CONGRESS—2D SESSION.

In the *Senate*, on Tuesday, Jan. 30th, a number of petitions and memorials were presented and referred. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being the bill respecting the construction of a railroad across the Isthmus of Panamá.

On a motion to recommit the bill to the committee on military affairs, a debate ensued, which lasted to the hour of adjournment.

In the *House of Representatives*, Mr. Thompson, of Ky., from the committee on printing, made a report in favor of printing 10,000 extra copies of Mr. King's report, showing the advantages of a railroad across the Isthmus of Panama.

The resolution was adopted, and the House went into committee of the whole, and took up the bill making appropriations for the navy department, ending 30th June, 1850. After some debate, the House adjourned without further action.

Wednesday, Jan. 31.—[For a synopsis of this day's proceedings we are indebted to the Charleston Courier's telegraphic reports]

In the *House*, on the 31st, that body was engaged in the consideration of the bill reported by the District Committee, prohibiting the selling or hiring of slaves in the District of Columbia. This bill was twice read and will probably be passed. There was the most intense excitement during the debate on the subject.

In the Senate the Panama Bill was discussed by Mr. Webster and others. Joint Resolutions adopted in both Houses. Veto of the President expected.

By another despatch received an hour later, we have the following:

In the Senate there was a long debate on the Panama bill. In Executive session, Mr. Bogradus was confirmed as Naval Officer in the New York Custom House.

Mr. Edwards, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill making it a misdemeanor to introduce slaves into the District for sale or hire, punishable by fine of $500, with sundry other provisions. General Harralson moved to lay it on the table, which was negatived, 71 ayes, 116 noes.

The debate was warm and animated, and participated in by Messrs. Chapman and Smith, of Ill., Hudson, Rhett, Holmes, Burt, Brown, of Miss., and Stephens. Bill ordered to be printed, and remains first business on Speaker's table. Ater the morning hour the Naval Appropriation Bill was amended. It was moved to abolish the spirit ration and give five cents instead, which was proposed to be amended by prohibiting officers or any any one else having liquor on board of national vessels. This amendment pending, Committee rose, reported progress, and the House adjourned.

In the *Senate*, on Thursday, Feb. 1st, Mr. Atherton, from the committee of Ways and Means, introduced a bill providing for the coinage of gold dollars. Laid over.

Mr. Pierce introduced a joint resolution, extending the time of receiving proposals for executing the printing of Congress to the 1st of March, which was adopted.

A bill in favor of the legal heirs of the late Com. Decatur, was taken up, amended, and after debate, the bill passed.

In the *House*, the navy appropriation bill was taken up in committee of the whole, the amendment allowing sailors in the navy 4 cts. per day in lieu of spirit rations, was adopted. Various other amendments were offered, but the committee rose without further action, and the House adjourned.

In the *Senate*, Friday, Feb. 2d, a large number of petitions were presented, on various subjects, which were referred. The remainder of this day's sitting, was consumed in a joint resolution, extending the time for receiving proposals for the public printing, which was finally adopted.

The *House* was principally occupied to-day in committee of the whole, on the private calendar. Thirty-one private bills were passed.

Saturday, Feb. 3.—The *Senate* did not sit to-day.

In the *House*, Mr. Kaufman, on leave, introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation of the Public Lands for a Railroad from Red river to Sabine river, to Little Rock, &c., &c.

Mr. Vinton, from the committee on Ways and Means, reported the annual bill making appropriations for the service of the Post office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1850, and moved that it be committed to the committee of the whole on the State of the Union.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing the passage of Mr. Pearce's Resolution in regard to the printing, as amended.

Mr. Stephens asked the unanimous consent of the House to offer a resolution, requesting the President to furnish that body with a correct copy of the original treaty entered into the 2d February, 1848, by N. P. Trist, on the part of the United States, and Luis G. Cuevas, Barbado Conti and Miguel Artristam, on the part of the Republic of Mexico—and particularly those articles in said original treaty which were stricken out or amended by the Senate of the United States

Resolved, further, That the President be requested to inform the House whether there is any evidence in the Department of State, of an agreement or assurance made by our commissioners with the Mexican government before the ratification by said government of said amendments.

Objection being made, the resolutions were not received.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the private calendar—Mr. Houston, of Alabama, in the chair—and again considered and reported to the House a great number of private bills, which were read the third time and passed

A resolution was adopted, giving to Mr. Sibley, the delegate from Minesota, the books hitherto voted to members.

Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, introduced a bill to reduce and graduate the price of the public lands, and for other purposes, which was read twice and referred. Adjourned.

In the *Senate* on Monday, Feb. 5th, Mr. Mangum introduced a resolution similar to that introduced in the House by Mr. Stephens, calling on the President for information in regard to the instructions to Messrs. Sevier and Clifford, the protocol, &c. Lies over.

Mr. Hunter presented the resolutions of the Virginia Legislature, in reference to slavery, accompanied by a few remarks, in which he stated that Virginia would sustain the doctrine of the resolutions. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Clayton, from the joint committee on the subject, reported the customary resolution in reference to the meeting of the two Houses on the 2d Wednesday in February, to open and count the votes for President and Vice President, which was adopted, and Mr. Clayton was appointed teller on the part of the Senate.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the postage bill.

Mr. Allen replied at length to a speech delivered by Mr. Niles on Saturday. Mr. Pearce followed. The Senate adjourned without further action on the bill.

In the *House*, Mr. Stephens, of Ga., asked and obtained general consent to offer his resolutions of inquiry as to the existence of a protocol to the Mexican treaty.

The House was then addressed by Mr. Stephens in favor of, and by Mr. Houston, of Ala., in opposition to, the resolutions. The resolutions were amended so as to include a call for the instructions to our commissioners, and the correspondence with the Mexican government subsequent to the ratification of the treaty by the Senate of the United States

The resolutions, as amended, were then adopted, by a vote of 147 to 34, and soon after the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, Feb. 6.—*Senate.*—The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Post Office Department, in reference to the postal arrangements with Bremen.

Mr. Jefferson Davis, from the military committee, reported, with amendments, the bill to increase the medical staff of the army by the addition of ten Assistant Surgeons, and providing for the appointment of ten additional Captains for military posts, which amendments were agreed to, and the bill was then read the third time and passed.

Mr Atherton, from the finance committee, reported, without amendment, bills making appropriations for revolutionary and other pensions, and for the support of the military academy.

Mr. Butler presented the resolutions of the Legislature of South Carolina, against the introduction of the Wilmot Proviso, or any other similar measure, into any bill relating to the Territories of California and New Mexico—The resolution was ordered to be *printed*.

On motion of Mr. Mangum, *the Senate* proceeded to the consideration *of* the resolution, yesterday submitted by him, calling *on the* President for information in reference to the protocol to the treaty with Mexico. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

A large number of bills from the House were read and referred.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Panama Railroad Bill, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Niles, to strike out $250,000 and insert $150,000, as the compensation, per annum, to Messrs. Aspinwall, Stephens and Chauncey, for the transportation of government supplies, &c. &c.

A debate followed, in which Messrs Underwood, Dayton and Webster participated—The bill was passed over informally. Executive Session. Adjourned.

House of Representatives.—After the presentation of one or two unimportant bills, the House went into committee of the whole, and took up the annual navy appropriation bill, and proceeded to dispose of the several amendments proposed. The bill and amendments were finally reported to the House. some of the amendments were concurred in and others rejected, and the bill was then read the third time and passed.

Mr. Schenck moved to reconsider the vote adopting the title, "A bill to provide *for the* naval service, &c." The bill but *partially* provided for the naval service, and the title therefore should be amended. No quorum adjourned.

DEATH OF BENJAMIN WATKINS LEIGH.—The Richmond papers come to us in mourning for the death of the Hon. Benjamin Watkins Leigh who expired on Friday last, in Richmond, in the 68th year of his age.

VIRGINIA CONGRESSMEN.—JOHN S. PENDLETON is a candidate for re-election to Congress in Virginia ANDREW STEVENSON declines for the Albemarle district.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD has been nominated by the Whig members of the New York legislature, as their candidate for the U. S. Senate.

☞Wilmer's Liverpool Mail says a new feature in the American Provision trade has occurred. By the Niagara steamer, which arrived, there were received 100 dead fresh hogs, in ice, which were brought to auction and realized from 32s. 6d. to 35s. 6d. per 100 lbs.

A SMALL PROFIT.—It is mentioned that the cargo of the ship Garonne, of Baltimore, which cost $100,000, had been sold, at California, for $800,000.

VIRGINIA GOLD MINES.—*The following* is an extract of a letter, dated Washington, Jan 31, to the New York Tribune:

"I have just been conversing with a gentleman fresh from the Virginia Gold Mines near Fredericksburgh, in that State. He assures me that the present yield of the White hall Mine (Stockton, Heiss & Co's) is decidedly ahead of California—certainly over $5 per day to a working force of sixty hands—That mine has recently been supplied with first class machinery, and is going ahead under full sail.

The Chattanooga Gazette says, that it is Col. MITCHELL'S determination to have the cars running on the Georgia Railroad to Chattanooga by the 1st of October next—There will then be an uninterrupted Railroad communication from Chattanooga to Charleston, Augusta and Savannah.—*Mercury.*

Mr. BENTON, it is said, will accompany his daughter and Mrs. BENTON to the other side of the Isthmus, on their way to California, soon after the adjournment.

Another Good Move by Congress.—The Houses of Congress having abolished flogging in the Navy, have followed up the good movement by abolishing the grog ration, which was two gills a day. In place of this the sailor is to receive four cents. Mr. John A. Rockwell, of Connecticut, has the credit of this act, and Mr. Sawyer, of Ohio, the credit of the former. If the Senate confirm these proceedings, we shall soon see a desirable improvement in the character of the Navy.—*Balt. Sun.*

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1849.

The Signing of Mr. Calhoun's Address—Gen. Taylor and the California Bill—the Mexican Protocol, &c—You will have perceived that those who have given it as their opinion that "the probability is that all Southern Democrats will sign Mr. Calhoun's address were wrong. All Democrats are very far from signing it; and among those who have not signed, and will not sign, you will especially notice the old followers of General Jackson. They look upon the address as a second edition of the nullification act of 1832, and are determined to give it what sailors call a wide berth.

I am certainly very far from condeming those who *did* sign; many of them, I know, signed reluctantly, and many, because they did not wish their colleagues to be left alone in a step which seemed to commit their section of the country; but I risk nothing in saying that the whole affair was no spontaneous movement of the South, and that, without special pains taken on the part of a few, perhaps but *one* individual, the whole agitation might have been avoided

What I wish to guard against, is the belief that the Southern movement is the offspring of party. Party feeling had nothing to do with it in any shape; the very effort of Mr. Calhoun being to break down the organization of parties, in order to divide the country into sectional divisions. I do not believe, however, that in this he will be successful. The fact that twenty-two Democratic members of the House refused to sign the address, sufficiently proves that Southern men acknowledge yet other principles, (besides those laid down in the address,) whose elective affinity is strong enough to make them preserve their party characteristics. But without the fusion of parties as they now exist, no nullification party can be strong enough to produce some practical results; and so I must look upon the whole movement, as a failure. Meanwhile the question will be practically settled, one way or another, and for a number of years at least, withdrawn from the political arena.—the sooner this is done the better for the whole country. It may be that the presence of General Taylor, the President elect, may have an influence on the disposal of the California Bill, introduced by Mr Doughass, before the adjournment of this Congress. We expect him here on the 20th, and twelve days will be quite sufficient to dispose of the Bill, if Senators and members are willing to have the matter settled.

The Mexican Protocol, appendel to the publication of the Mexican Treaty, and now for the first time received in this city, is causing quite an excitement here. Depend on it, the matter when examined, will be of not much consequence. Messrs. Clifford and Sevier, it seems, have made certain explanations to the Mexican Government, in regard to the ratifications of certain articles of the Treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, made by the U. S. Senate, and the suppression of others by the same body. These explanations, though given in an official and diplomatic form, which, perhaps, might have been avoided, contain after all nothing that is not strictly correct.—Messrs. Clifford and Sevier explained to the Mexican minister of foreign affairs, the operation of our municipal laws, as connected with the treaty, and Mexico wished to preserve these explanations in a tangible form, and appended them to the treaty. X.

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

We give below the Yeas and Nays upon the final passage of this important bill in the Senate:

Those who voted for the bill are, Messrs. Ashe, Bell, Daniel, Davidson, Gilmer, Hargrove, Hawkins, Joyner, Lane, Lillington, Iler, Murchison, Patterson, Rowland, Sheppard, Smaw, Thomas, of Davidson, Thomas, of Lincoln, Thompson, of Wake, Washington, Woodlin and Worth—22.

Those who voted against the bill are Messrs. Barnard, Bethell, Bower, Collins, Conner, Drake, Ehorn, Exum, Faison, Graham, Hester, Kendall, Move, Rogers Smith, Speight, Spicer, Walker, Ward, Watson, Willey, and Wooten—22.

The Senate being tied, Mr. Speaker Graves, voted in the affirmative, and the bill passed its third and last reading.

It will be perceived that 45 votes were cast. Mr. Thompson of Bertie, had been called away from the City some ten or twelve days before the vote was taken. He would probably have voted against the bill, as would perhaps Mr. Halsey of Tyrrell, who was confined to his room by indisposition. Mr. Albright, the Senator from Chatham, was understood to be unfriendly to the bill; but we have heard, would have voted for it under instructions. Mr. Berry did not vote, owing to his peculiar circumstances, but was opposed to the bill. Mr. Reich, the Senator from Stokes, was absent—we know not how he might have voted.

Had the Senate been full, therefore, the bill could hardly have passed that body. Much as we rejoice at its passage, we cannot fail to see the verry narrow risk it ran. Let the people go to work with alacrity to approve and ratify it.—*Raleigh Times.*

From the New Orleans Picayune Jan. 27.

FROM TEXAS.

The steam ship Galveston, Capt. Crane, arrived yesterday afternoon from Galveston, whence she sailed on the 24th inst. The Galveston News of Tuesday evening, the 23d inst, contains the following intelligence from Port Lavaca, Texas:

The steamer New-Orleans, Capt Auld, and yacht, Capt. Wilson, arrived yesterday from Port Lavaca. The various towns on Matagorda Bay were quite healthy. Gen. Worth and staff were to leave Lavaca yesterday for San Antonio, where, as we before stated, the head quarters of the division will be established.

Major O'Brien is stationed as quarter-master at Port Lavaca.

The Advocate apprehends that a strong effort will be made at the next sessions of the Legislature to remove the seat of government, to some other part of the State, probably to Huntsville, and urges on the Western Representatives the importance of being united in favor of the seat of government remaining where it is, on the ground that within a few years the State will be divided; when, if the public archives should be removed to Huntsville, and buildings erected there, the expense would be totally lost, as the position would be unsuited to either of the new States.

The Advocate mensions a rumor of the cholera at Austin, but it was found on inquiry to be untrue.

There had been no cases of cholera in Galveston, but it would seem from the following paragraph from the News, of the 23d, that it had re-appeared at Houston.

The steamer Billow arrived from Houston this morning, and we regret to say that the accounts represent the cholera there to be now worse than ever. The following is an extract of a letter, dated Houston, Jan. 22:

"The cholera has broke out again, and I am afraid it will be very bad, owing to the horribly filthy condition of the city. Col. Walton and his daughter died last night; Gen Baker's daughter is not expected to live. There are a good many other cases.

Commercial Bank of Wilmington—This institution appears to be in a highly prosperous condition. It has just declared a dividend of 4 per cent., (see advertisement in another column,) which, with the dividend of 5 per cent. made in August last, is equal to 6 per cent. per annum on the whole capital from the commencement of its operations, with the 3rd and 4th instalments on stock not yet called in. We learn that the expenses of Plates, Printing, Stationery, &c, incidental to the organization of the Bank, were paid out of the first year's profits, and that after making the two dividends, amounting to 9 per cent. for the 18 months, there is left a surplus of over 3 per cent. to form a contingent fund.

Chronicle, Wednesday

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER UNITED STATES.

The long looked for steamship United States, Capt. Hackstaff, reached her wharf at New York, on Monday evening, from Southampton, after a boisterous passage of twenty-seven days.

The United States put into Halifax on the 31st ult., after a passage of 22 days from Cowes.

During the whole voyage the storms she encountered were of the severest character, and for 17 days she was unable to make one hundred miles a day.

On the 24th ult., she encountered a tremendous hurricane, which placed her in a most critical situation; but she outrode the storm safely—the engine working well during the whole time.

She brings the most valuable cargo that ever was brought across the Atlantic in a steam or sailing ship. The lower cabin is filled with merchandize. There are 3000 packages of French goods on board, valued at between two and three millions of francs.

The United States left Halifax on the 2d inst. She brings 70 passengers.

TAX ON ALIEN PASSENGERS—*Important Decision.*—A correspondent of the Evening Post says the Supreme Court, now in session at Washington, has agreed upon a decision of vast consequence to the State of New York, and indeed to all the States upon the seaboard. A majority of the Court have agreed to render judgment adverse to the constitutionality of the laws of the States imposing taxes upon alien passengers arriving in their ports. The States whose interest will be most seriously affected by this issue of the long pending controversy upon this question, are New York, Massachusetts, Louisiana, Maryland, Texas, and Pennsylvania.

I learn that opinion stood equally divided in the Court for a long time, upon the New York and Massachusetts case, and it thus stood in equilibria after the last argument of Messrs. Webster and Van Buren, until the arrival of Judge McKinley, which made a full Bench. It is impossible at present to get at the precise points decided. Judgment will not be rendered until near the end of the term, which will be about March 10. There will be many opinions delivered, hardly any one of the Justices agreeing in the reasoning of any other. Nor is it easy to state the aggregate effect of the decision. It is based upon the general principle that the State can pass no laws to obstruct commerce legalised by the laws of the Union, that, consequently, no tax can be levied on the passengers while on board the ship, though within State jurisdiction, nor upon the owners of the vessel at the time.

The Incoming Administration.—If we are to believe a letter in the New York Herald, from Baton Rouge, "received by a gentleman high in the Whig party," the Taylor Democrats will ever rue the day that they contributed to General Taylor's election. The first passage cannot be understood:

"One thing I become every day more and more convinced of—the General's administration will be as *ultra Whig*, with regard to men, and in all probability with regard to measures, as any the country has yet seen. There is not a man of the Democratic party whom the General entertains any opinion of. The Mexican war he does not hesitate to pronounce *open robbery—wholly unwarrantable and unnecessary.* Cass he *detests.* Polk he *despises.* Walker he *detests.* Marcy he cannot forgive for stripping him of his army. Buchanan is the only man for whom he has any respect.—Joseph Grinnell of Massachusetts had been recommended to him for Secretary of the Treasury. I should not wonder if Butler King were to be made Secretary of the Navy; but of this there is yet no certainty."

We have here a beautiful specimen of a "no-party" President!—*Enquirer.*

The Law of Newspapers.—1. Subscribers, who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect, or refuse, to take their papers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled the bill and ordered the paper to be discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take a paper from the office, or removing and leaving the paper uncalled for, is "prima facie" evidence of intentional fraud.

Remington's Bridge.—Mr. Tyler, the proprietor of the Surrey Gardens, London, has come out in the London papers, and denied that portion of Mr. Remington's statement, in which he says that during the time he was erecting the bridge, he slept in a lion's deserted cage and depended upon the charity of the carpenters for his dinner. Our readers will recollect that we published Mr. Remington's letter, describing his privations, some months ago. The letter found its way to England and drew forth Mr. Tyler's rejoinder. Mr. T. remarks:

The bridge having been repeatedly erected in America attached no importance to Mr. Remington; all he wanted was an opportunity of bringing his name before the public, for he had other inventions he relied on to remunerate himself. During the whole time he was superintending the construction of the bridge, he boarded and lodged at Mr. Ladd's mathematical instrument maker, Amelia street, Penton Place, to whom I paid £23, for such board and lodging, and other expenses, which sum I never asked Mr. Remington for. In addition to which I hold a note of hand for £19 for money advanced. He never slept in the gardens!—he never partook of the carpenters' meals!—he dined frequently at my table. He had free access to the gardens when he chose, and I should much like to possess the instrument by which a Yankee bound himself to pay ten dollars for the advance of 1s.!—Previous to lodging at Mr. Ladd's, I understand he boarded and lodged at an hotel in Leicester square for four months. He told me, also, that he had been residing at Morley's Hotel, Strand!"

An Ancient Apple.—Col. Samuel Jacques of the "Ten Hills Farm," near Boston, has presented to the American Antiquarian Society, an apple more than fifty-six years old. It was given him on the 12th of September, 1792, as a birth day token, by a young lady, the period of whose entrance into life happened to correspond with his own.

The original size of the apple was about that of a large cranberry; and what is somewhat remarkable, it grew from a small bud starting out of a stout limb, while the rest of the fruit of the tree (the Summer Hervey) was large, the apples weighing from twelve to fourteen ounces each.

This venerable specimen is as well preserved as an Egyptian mummy. It has many wrinkles as usually belongs to extreme old age, and exhibits the complexion to which every thing mortal is wont to come at last.

Worcester Spy.

Ireland and England.—Speaking of Ireland, the London Times says that the people are preparing to remove *en masse* to America.

"Since it must be," continues the Times—"since so large a part of our British fellow subjects must join a foreign alliance, or a colony all but independent, we rejoice to see, in this inevitable event, the providential means of a beneficial mixture of races."

Ireland is to be Angliced by English emigrants, and large farms supersede small ones. Thus will, says the Philadelphia Times, Irish nationality be extinguished.

Baltimore Vessels Wrecked.—The brig Cobden, Capt. Cornish, which arrived at N. York on Saturday from Hamburg, on the 30th ultimo, off Egg Harbor, was run into by the Alle Pratte, of Baltimore, bound north, and received so much damage that she was started a leaking. The Alle Pratte had her quarter stove, and when her captain was hailed, he was understood to say he was sinking, and as the vessel was out of sight in ten minutes, (it was 6 o'clock, P. M.,) it is supposed she must have sunk. The next day, being short of provisions, Capt. Cornish permitted two of the crew and five of the passengers to leave the brig in a boat for the schr. Ione, from N. York for Wilmington, N. C., which then hove in sight. The boat upset and five of the seven on board perished.

Baltimore Sun, 6th inst.

From the New Orleans Delta.

LOUIS NAPOLEON.

The President elect of France, twelve or fifteen years ago, spent some time in this State, and appeared to be much pleased with the mode of life of our sugar planters. Indeed he had made arrangements to purchase a plantation and reside here permanently. The gentleman, however, from whom the plantation was to be bought, requiring a good endorsed note, the haughty son of the King of Holland replied, "No one of *my name* ever gives an endorsement." But the cautious planter, thinking that a name would hardly educate his sons and dress his daughters, declined parting with his acres upon so uncertain a security. Thus was Louis Napoleon prevented from carrying into effect his desire to become a citizen of this Republic. If he had carried that purpose into effect, he would have been a near neighbor to the President of the United States. It is a remarkable fact that Louis Philippe, in his exile, had also fixed upon this State for his residence, when events called him to Europe. We do not think if Louis Napoleon had continued in this State, that he would ever have attained the Presidency of the Union. Indeed, if he could ever have got into our Legislature, which is no very giddy elevation, he would have been quite a fortunate individual, in surviving and overcoming a joke which was sufficiently *strong* to have blasted the prospects of a more available candidate.

The story, which is well authenticated, runs, that Louis Napoleon had expressed a desire to shoot a wild turkey, and borrowing a gun from one of our hospitable planters, with whom he was sojourning, went into the woods in search of the valuable fowl against which he entertained such bloody designs.—He had not gone far before a large black-looking bird, strongly resembling a turkey, sprang up, and, stretching its huge wings, began to soar leisurely above him. The Prince immediately threw up his dooubled-barrel, and blazed away at the bird, which fell dead at his feet. Straightway he seized his game and hurried homewards; not, however, without experiencing considerable annoyance from the very pugnant odor which the fowl emitted. Before he had reached the house, the fragrance becoming almost too strong for endurance, the Prince drew forth a bottle of Eau-de-Cologne, and held it to his nose with his left hand, whilst, with the right, he bore his turkey at arm's length. Arrived at the house, where a large company was assembled on the gallery, the Prince rushed up to them, and throwing his game on the floor, exclaimed: "By Gar, your turkey may be good to eat, but he be d——d bad to smell!" We need not inform our readers that the ornithological education of the President elect of the French Republic had been neglected; and he had mistaken a turkey-buzzard for a turkey.

Now, we do not know how this incident would have operated upon the result of the late election; and we beg our readers to believe that in withholding it, we were not influenced by any expectations of enjoying a portion of the Princely-President's patronage; but in this country, we do not think it would be a hazardous assertion, that no man could attain the Presidency or any other elevated office who could not tell a turkey from a turkey-buzzard!

MYSTERIES OF MESMERISM.—The Hollidaysburgh Register states that while Mr. and Mrs. Loomis and "Miss Martha," were giving exhibitions of mesmerism in that village, one Dr. C. J. Sykes appeared, laying claim to Miss Martha as his wife. Both parents and girl, it appears, resisted the claim, which resulted in a *habeas corpus*, a two days' investigation, and a discharge. The evidence disclosed many of the mysteries of magnetism, and a sad picture of connubial felicity.

For California.—We understand that a party of young gentlemen, of enterprise, energy and character, are to leave our city this day, for California. Their route will be to proceed from this city to New-Orleans by Rail Road—from thence to Port Lavacca, in Texas, by steamer—thence to San Antonio de Bexar by stage. Here they will obtain mules to convey them first to Chihuahua, and from there to San Francisco. The names of those who leave are, as we learn, John S. Cripps, S. F. Edgerton, John R. Miot, Alexander Miot, Wm. H. Wagner, J. Ford Prioleau, M. D., James N. Edmonston, of this city, and E Guesdorff, of Germany.

We are informed that five or six others will start either to-morrow or the next day, to meet and join the above named party in New-Orleans, where they will associate themselves with them.—*Charleston Courier, 5th inst.*

The Currency.—The Finance Committee of the U. S. Senate, says the Boston *Times*, have come to the conclusion to recommend the coinage of gold eagles and double gold eagles, as also the coinage of silver two and a half cent pieces, together with pennies, (cents of a mixture of silver and copper,) which shall have the effect of essentially reducing the size of copper coin. The bill will also contain provisions for the appointment of a U. S. assayer at San Francisco, with the privilege of running gold of a certain fineness into bars, of $100, $200 or $500 in value, and providing them with a stamp of the United States, which will make them a lawful tender.—*So. Argus.*

A Hint for Californians.—A correspondent of the Charleston Evening News, gives the following hint to persons about to start for California:

"When you have paid your passage go and insure that amount on your being safely landed at San Francisco; take the policy with you, for, in the event of failure on the part of the vessel by stress of weather, you forfeit the amount paid (in advance) by standing your own underwriter. This policy of insurance being transferable, would enable you to draw, or to give a draft for that amount, less the sum paid for the cash at the place reached, and in many cases might be the only alternative left, either to return to your home, or to proceed.

"The vessel in which you embark is insured, and so ought you to insure your passage in the amount paid, and thus you are keeping an anchor 'to windward."

Height of the Atmosphere.—Lubbock, according to the hypothesis adopted by him in his Treaties on Heat of Vapors, shows the density and temperature for a given height above the earth's surface. According to the hypothesis, at a hight of fifteen miles the temperature is 240 deg. Far. below zero, the density is 30.574, and the atmosphere ceases altogether at a height of 22 35 miles. M. Biot has verified a calculation of Lambert, who found, from the phenomena of twilight, the altitude of the atmosphere to be about eighteen miles. The condition of the higher regions of the atmosphere, according to the hypothesis adopted by Ivory, is very different, and extends to a much greater height.

SEGARS.

100,000 Segars, various brands and quality. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.
F9]

IMPORTANT ERROR.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American says that it is stated, on good authority, that an error of $86,000 has been detected in the Register's office in the issue of stock upon the last loan. Whether in favor or against the Department, we are not informed.

COLD FEET are an evidence that the blood is encumbered with morbid humors, which not only render the circulation sluggish and unequal, but prevent a proper supply of the vital fluid to the extremities. Hence coldness of the hands and feet, accompanied with headache, giddiness, and many other unpleasant complaints.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are one of the best preventives in the world against Cold Feet, because they not only cleanse the blood from those impurities which are the cause, but they impart an energy to the circulation, which carries it with vigor to every part of the system.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase of the regular agents only.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by George R. French, Agent, who will supply country dealers and planters at the Philadelphia prices.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wriht's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail 169 Race st., Philadelphia; 288 Greenwich st., New York, and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

CONSTABLE'S ELECTION.

☞We are authorized to announce Mr. JAMES PETTEWAY, as a candidate for the office of Constable, for the Wilmington District, at the ensuing election.

☞We are authorized to announce Mr. WILLIAM F. BURCH, as a candidate for Constable for the Wilmington District, at the ensuing Election.

☞We are authorized to announce Mr. JAS T. MORRIS, as a candidate for Constable, for the Wilmington District, at the ensuing Election.

☞We are authorized to announce Capt. NATHAN F. BOURDEAUX, as a candidate for Constable, for the Wilmington District, at the ensuing Election.

☞We are authorized to announce Mr. JAS. F. BROCKET, as a candidate for Constable, for the Wilmington District, at the ensuing Election.

MARRIED.

In St. John's Church, Fayettevill, on the 22d ult., by the Rev. Jarvis B. Buxton, the Rev. Joseph C. Huske, to Miss Margaret K., only daughter of Hon. Robt. Strange.

In Orange county, on the 9th ult., Mr. Robert F. Webb, formerly of Baltimore, to Miss Amanda F. Mangum, daughter of E. G. Mangum, Esq.

DIED.

In this town, on the 25th ultimo, Mrs. Eliza A. Pollock, wife of Col. John B. Pollock, late of Onslow county, in her 25th year. She has died leaving an affectionate companion and many friends and relatives to mourn her death.—*Com.*

In Duplin county, on the 31st ultimo, after a painful illness of several weeks, Mr. Benjamin Johnson, at the advanced age of 73 years. To those who knew this most excellent man, a labored eulogium could add nothing to his worth. Enshrined in their hearts, his fond memory will cease only with their existence. The agonized feelings of a companion, children, and friends, who surrounded his dying bed and witnessed his dissolution, best attest the bereavement of those left behind. With patient and meek submissive mind, he bowed to the chastening hand of his Maker, and resigned his soul to Him who gave it, with a perfect confidence that He whose will had been his law, whose worship his delight, would receive his guiltless spirit into the mansions of rest prepared for those who have served him in spirit and adored him in truth. For the last 5 years of his life our beloved brother had been a consistent member of the Baptist Church. Thus the transient troubles of life are ended; and while his tenement of clay is mouldering back to its kindred dust, his soul, we trust, will bloom in everlasting spring. They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength

"Death is the gate to endless joys,
And yet we dread to enter there."—[*Com.*

On the 26th December, 1848, in the 40th year of his age, at the residence of Mr John C. Dunn, of Bordor, Harrison county, Texas, Mr Richard Brothers, late of this place, and formerly of Suffolk, Virginia.

In Chatham county, on the 24th ult., of Apoplexy, Mr. Stephen Gilmore, aged 56.

In Montgomery, Ala., on the 23d November, Mr. John Campbell, formerly of Fayetteville, aged 30.

In Halifax county, on the 19th ult., Mr. Henry B. Batchelor, aged 35.

In Wake county, on the 12th ult., Mr. George L. Alston, in his 69th year.

PLANTING POTATOES.

35 barrels Planting Potatoes, for sale cheap by
F9] O. HOLMES.

WILLIAM L. MONTAGUE,
MUSIC SELLER,
No. 158 MAIN STREET,
RICHMOND, VA.,

HAS always on hand PIANO FORTES, from the most approved manufactories, which he will sell at the Factory prices.

W. L. M. is daily adding to his already extensive
Catalogue of Music,
THE NEW PIECES OF MERIT FOR
VARIOUS INSTRUMENTS.

He also receives all the new music published in the different cities of the United States, which enables him to supply orders with promptness and despatch.

Teachers and country dealers supplied on the most reasonable terms.

A general assortment of the various kinds of
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
both of domestic and foreign manufacture, for sale.
February 9, 1849—[22-6m1c

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

[TO SAIL ON 1ST MARCH.]

THE superior well known A I coppered and copper fastened Ship THOS. BENNETT, under the command of of Captain Lawrence Halverson, will positively sail as advertised. This Ship will be fully provided with a sufficient quantity of good and wholesome provisions, and every attention paid to secure the comfort of the passengers during the voyage. This vessel presents an opportunity rarely offered for parties wishing to go to the gold regions, as she is built of live oak, is unsurpassed for her sailing qualities, and has an experienced Physician engaged for the voyage. Price of Passage $200. For Freight, Passage, or further information, apply to
NICHOLS & GIBBS,
4 Boyce & Co's wharf.
Charleston, S. C., Feb 9, 1849—[22-2t

JUST RECEIVED,

From Fayetteville, and for sale cheap: 100 bbls ✕, fine, and superfine flour; 20 bbls old Whiskey; 5 bales Sheeting; 6 bales Spun Yarn.
F9] O. HOLMES.

NOTICE.

WILL be for sale on Monday of March Court, the Hilton Bridge, with all the privileges attached thereto. WM. S. ASHE.
Feb 9, 1849 22-tf.

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of VALENTINES for sale at the Book Store.
Feb 9] L. H. PIERCE.

Commercial Bank of Wilmington,
February 6th, 1849.

A DIVIDEND of four (4) per cent., for the last six months, on the Capital Stock, will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after Thursday the 15th instant.
By order of the Board.
T. SAVAGE, Cashier.
Feb 9, 1849—[22-3t

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Per pound.			
Hams,	8	a	9
Middlings,	6½	a	7
Shoulders,	6	a	6½
Hog round,	6	a	6½
Western,	5	a	6
BEANS—Per bushel—White,	1 00	a	1 05
BEESWAX—Per pound.	18	a	20
BUTTER—Per pound,	20	a	22
BEEF—Per barrel.			
Northern—Mess.	12 50	a	14 00
Do Prime,	nom 7 00	a	9 00
Beef, on the hoof, per cwt.,	5 00	a	6 00
CORN—Per bushel,	45	a	50
Meal,	60	a	65
COFFEE—Per pound,			
Rio,	7	a	7½
St. Domingo,	6	a	6½
Laguyra,	7½	a	8
Cuba,	7	a	7½
Java,		a	12½
COTTON—Per pound, none.		a	
CANDLES—Tallow—per pound	16	a	17
Sperm,	33	a	37½
Adamantine,	31	a	33
EGGS—Per doz.	10	a	12½
FEATHERS—Per pound,	33	a	35
FLOUR—Cunal—Per barrel,	6 75	a	7 25
Fayetteville,	4 75	a	5 25
HAY—Northern—Per 100 pounds,	37½	a	45
IRON—Per pound,	4½	a	5½
LARD—Per pound, N. C.	7½	a	8
Western,		a	
LIME—Thomastown—Per barrel	—	a	—
LUMBER—River—Per M.			
Flooring Boards,		a	7 00
Wide, do.	4 75	a	5 00
Scantling,	3 50	a	4 00
Timber, Mill,	3 50	a	7 00
Shipping Timber,		a	7
MOLASSES—West Indies,	19	a	22
New Orleans,	—	a	
MACKEREL—Per barrel.			
No. 1,	—	a	—
No. 2,	—	a	—
No. 3,	—	a	3 50
NAILS—Per pound,	4	a	5½
NAVAL STORES—Per barrel—320 pounds.			
Yellow Dip Turpentine,		a	2 25
Virgin Dip new		a	
Hard—	1 30	a	1 40
Tar,	1 10	a	1 15
Pitch,	—	a	1 00
Rosin—No. 1,	—	a	
No. 2,	85	a	90
No. 3,	55	a	62½
Spirits Turpentine,	27	a	27½
OIL—Sperm—Per gallon,	75	a	1 37
PEAS—Ground—Per bushel,	60	a	75
Black Eye,	55	a	60
Cow,	45	a	50
PORK—Per barrel.			
Northern Mess,	13 50	a	15 00
Prime,	10 00	a	12 00
Fresh.	4 50	a	5
POTATOES—Irish, per bbl.			3 00
Sweet, per bushel,	40	a	45
POULTRY—Chickens, live,	12½	a	15
do dead,	15	a	20
Turkeys, live,	60	a	75
do dead,	70	a	80
RICE—Per 100 pounds,	2 75	a	2 87½
Rough—Per bushel,	nom	a	
SALT—Per bushel.			
Turks Island,	18	a	19
Liverpool—sack,	1 25	a	1 30
SOAP—Per pound,	4	a	6
SHINGLES—Per M.			
Country,	75	a	1 00
Contract,	4 —	a	5 —
SPIRITS—Per gallon.			
Northern Rum,	27	a	29
Gin,	30	a	31
Whiskey,	30	a	31
Do. Old Nick,		a	75
Apple Brandy,	35	a	45
STEEL—Per pound,	12	a	25
STAVES—Per M.			
White Oak barrels—rough,	8 —	a	10 00
Dressed,	— —	a	14 —
Red Oak Hogshead—rough	11 —	a	14 00
Dressed,	10 00	a	14 00
SUGAR—Per pound.			
New-Orleans,	4	a	7
Porto Rico,	5½	a	7
St. Croix,	7½	a	8
Loaf,	10	a	11½
TALLOW—Per pound,	7	a	8
TOBACCO—Leaf—Per cwt.,		a	
VARNISH—Per gallon,	20	a	22
WINES—Per gallon.			
Madeira,	70	a	5 00
Port,	1 25	a	4 00
Malaga,	40		75

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar and Turpentine are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 80c to $1 per M: tar and Turpentine about 10c. per bbl. For dry virgin or mixed turpentine a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS!

TO NEW YORK—			
Turpentine and Rosin, per bbl.,	35	a	40
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	a	50
Rice, per 100 lbs.,	—	a	12½
Cotton, per bale,	$1 50	a	—
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale.	50	a	—
Tobacco, per Hhd.,	$4 —	a	4 50
Flax Seed, per cask,	—	a	1 00
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6	a	—
Lumber, per M.,		a	5 00
TO PHILADELPHIA—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	35	a	40
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	50	a	55
Tar, per bbl.	35	a	40
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	6
Lumber, per M.,	5 00	a	6 —
Cotton goods & yarns, per cubic ft.,		a	6
TO BOSTON—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	50	a	
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	65	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	7 00	a	—

Bank Rates of Exchange, Wilmington.

Bank checks on	Philadelphia,	premium	1½	per cent.	
"	"	New York,	"	1½	" "
"	"	Boston,	"	1½	" "

WILMINGTON MARKET—Feb'y 8.

Bacon—In the article of Hams, there is no change in price, but owing to the quantity, sales are extremely dull at quotations. Almost the same remark may be made with regard to Shoulders and Middlings, with the exception that the two latter descriptions are scarce. No Western Bacon on the Market. We continue former quotations for all descriptions, but they cannot be considered as a safe basis for calculation.

Beans—Are now quoted at $1 to $1 05.

Butter—20 to 22 cents.

Beef—Beef Cattle, we hear, are much wanted, and good stall fed would command about 6 cents per lb. We quote from 5 to 6 cents.

Corn—A small cargo, 850 bushels, from New River, selling from vessel at 55 to 60c, in quantity to suit. *Meal*—The stock is about fair—prices firm.

Eggs—We quote at from 10 to 12½.

Flour—The stock of Fayetteville Flour may be considered light. Quotations have advanced 25 cents per bbl.

Hay—No late arrivals—quotations nominal.

Lard.—N. C. Lard abundant; we quote at 7½ a 8. Western, none.

Lumber—Stock heavy and but very little demand. Quotations nominal.

Molasses—There has been no arrival of this article for the last week. A portion of the cargo reported in our last, has been disposed of at 22c. We quote at 19 to 22 cts.

Naval Stores—The receipts have only been for the last week, about 2,500 barrels. The soft article has been sold at $2 25, quite steady, and the hard at $1 30 to 1 40. The latter mark is reported as the market price today. Spirits Turpentine has advanced fully 1 cent per gallon; we now quote for last sales 27 to 27½ cents per gal—$1 75 for the bbls, not returnable. In Tar we have no change to note in price. Common Rosin is inclined downwards, though we do not know of any actual sales under quotations. Sales of 500 or 600 bbls have been effected at 55c.

Timber—The stock of Timber has been materially reduced within the past week, and prices appear to be rather better. Sales of the week ranged from $3½ to $7, for Mill Timber. We hear of no transactions for shipping.

Pork—Northern barrel Pork is reported as scarce. Prices without change. Fresh Pork continues to sell at $4 50 a $5 per 100 lbs.—We learn that the market is almost entirely bare of live hogs, and that some demand exists.

Peas.—Ground Peas, a good article, commands about 70 to 75 cents, ordinary to good, 60 to 70. Cow Peas are plentiful and dull; Black Eye Peas are scarce.

Poultry—Chickens, live, sell at from 12 to 15 cents; dead chickens at 15 a 20 cents—Turkeys, live, 60 to 75 cents; do. dead, 70 to 80 cents, according to quality.

Potatoes—Irish Planting Potatoes, per bbl., $3. Sweet Potatoes, from carts and boats, 40 to 45 cents—retail at 50 cents per bushel.

Salt—Received since our last from Rum Key 4,400 bushels, and from St. Martins 2,700 bushels, making 7,100 bushels for the week, which has changed hands to dealers at 18 cents per bushel.

Freights—Some change has taken place in the rates of freight, Coastwise, since our last. There are two vessels now loading for Boston at 50c per bbl, for Turpentine, Tar and Rosin, and 65c for Spirits Turpentine; and one vessel for same port, taken up at $7 per M. for Lumber. Our rates to Philadelphia and New York are those paid on and under deck. See table. To Baltimore, $6 per M. has been offered for Lumber and refused.

NEWBERN, Feb. 6.—Since our last report, little or no change has taken place in the market; the only article requiring notice is Turpentine, of which the quantity brought to market has been quite large, and sales have been made at $1 90 a $2 for Dip, and $1 10 for Scrape. Tar sells at $1 20 per bbl of 32 galls.—*Rep.*

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—There was a moderate demand for the better brands of flour—Genesee $5 37½ to 5 62½, and western $5.—Corn was in request, with sales of 20,000 bushels yellow at 59 cts. Oats, North river, 38 cents. Mess beef $12 50 to 13 50. Whiskey 24 cents. The Cotton market quiet; sales of 1,600 bales. A better feeling was manifested in stocks; U. S. Treasury's 107½, the new loan 108¾.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3d—*Naval Stores.*—Sales reported with much firmness at $2 50—some holders ask $2 75 for crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine 34½ a 35 cents cash: in lots as wanted, 35 a 37 cents cash and 4 mos. Sales of 1100 bbls common Rosin at 80 to 90 cents. Tar 1 75 cents.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6—6 P. M.—Business has been dull to day, all markets without animation. Flour is drooping, and hardly maintains previous rates, $5 is almost a nominal quotation for Pennsylvania. Grain and Provision unchanged. No transactions of consequence in cotton, but the last quotations are fully sustained. Whiskey 25c, in bbls.

Baltimore Sun.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 6—The flour market remains inactive. Sales of 400 bbls Howard Street brands at $4 87½, the market closing with more sellers than buyers. Sales of 200 bbls City Mills at $5 cash. Nothing doing in Wheat. Sales of yellow Corn, afloat, at 50c, and of white at 46. A cargo of very superior Virginia Oats sold at 33c; we quote at 29 a 30c. Rye 60. Sales of several hundred barre s Mess Pork at $13 a $13 50, and Prime at $11. We hear of no large sales of Beef; Mess is quoted at $14, and No. 1 at $12. Large sales of old sides Bacon at 5½c. Nothing doing in Whiskey; it is held at 23 cts. in hhds, and 24 in bbls.—*Sun.*

MARINE LIST.
PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED

Feb 2—Brig Louis Walsh, McFarland, Bermuda, to G W Davis.
Schr Mary Powell, Jones, New York, to G W Davis
Br Schr Evander, Enos, Nassau, N P, to do.
Schr Harrison Price, Naylor, New York, to E J Lutterloh.
Schr Thorn, Wainwright, New York, to W O

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Monday, February 5, 1849.

AGENCY.—JAMES M. REDMOND, Post-master at Tarboro', is Agent for this paper, for Edgecombe and the adjoining Counties. Mr. R will take pleasure in receiving new subscribers and receipting for any moneys due us in that section.

☞—MR. JOSIAH JOHNSON, Post-master at Clinton, is authorized to receipt for any moneys due this establishment in the County of Sampson. Mr. Johnson will also receive new subscribers and receipt for the same.

Dr. J. B. SEAVY is our authorized agent, and will receipt for any moneys due us in his neighborhood; he will also receive new subscribers to the Journal, and receipt for the same.

THE ADDRESS of the Southern Members of Congress, published in our last Friday's paper, has been signed by the following members, viz:—J. M. Mason, R. M. T. Hunter, T. Atkinson, Thos. H. Bayly, H. Bedinger, R. L. T. Beale, T. S. Bocock, R. K. Meade, R. A. Thompson, W. G. Brown, of Virginia; J. R. J. Daniel, A. W. Venable, of North Carolina; A. P. Butler, J. C. Calhoun, A. Burt, I. E. Holmes, R B Rhett, R F Simpson, D Wallace, T A Woodward, of South Carolina; H V Johnson, of Georgia; H T Turney, F P Stanton, of Tennessee; W R King, B Fitzpatrick, John Gayle, S W Harris, S W Inge, T W Bowdon, of Alabama; Jeff. Davis, H S Foote, A G Brown, W S Featherston, P W Thompkins, J Thompson, of Mississippi; S U Downs, Emile Lesere, John H Harmanson, T E Morse, of Louisiana; D R Atchison, of Missouri; S Boorland, W K Sebastian, R W Johnson, of Arkansas; D L Yulee, of Florida; Timothy Pillsbury, of Texas.

FROM CHAGRES.

The Steamer Crescent City arrived at New York from Chagres, brings advices to the 9th of January, and from Kingston, Jamaica, to the 16th, and Havana, to the 22d January, but nothing from California. The Crescent City had an excellent voyage, having made the run from New York to Chagres in nine and a half days. The New York Herald, from which paper we take this news, says that on the arrival of the Ship at Chagres an agent was despatched by Express to Panama, to facilitate the transit of the passengers, and obtain information of the road. The agent arrived in Panama in fourteen days from New York, and found but 200 to 250 waiting there; and when the Crescent City left Chagres there were not over 500 passengers on the Isthmus.

We make the following extract from a letter to the *Herald*, which we doubt not will be found interesting:

PANAMA, Jan. 7, 1849.

* * * * * No urgency short of life and death should bring a man on this route; for a female it is utterly out of the question. It has taken most of our passengers eight days to get from Chagres to this city, and many of those by the John Benson and the Falcon are still on the road. The canoes from Chagres to Cruces cost $25 for each person, and $12 for a mule bringing a single trunk from the latter place, have been paid by many. In fact, there are not half mules enough in the whole Isthmus to supply the demand.

Cruces is nearly as low, and quite as disagreeable, as Chagres. We were compelled to remain there some days, in consequence of the impossibility of obtaining transportation. Of the road from Cruces to Panama, it is impossible to give an idea. The liveliest imagination cannot picture it. Mud holes, in which the mules mire up to their bellies; cart-loads of boulder stones, which, in the time of the Spanish galleons, may have formed a pavement; ravines worn deep in the solid rock, and only wide enough for a mule's foot below, and for the rider's legs above, with every possible acclivity and declivity, from forty-five degrees to perpendicular, all combine to make up the most unpassible road now in actual use on the face of the globe. The mules, stepping in the same footprints, have worn morter holes deep in the rock of the deep and steep ravines, and I saw a boulder stone, eighteen inches in diameter, with such a hole drilled through it. How the ladies of the party ever got across, I am unable to decide. This much is certain, that most of them practically assumed the pantaloons, and rode gallantry like the cavaliers around them.

But the saddest of our story remains to be told. At Cruces, several cases of virulent cholera morbus, some think it cholera, appeared among us.

Mr. Luckett, from New Orleans, was the first victim; then Copt. Elliot, of the quartermaster's department, and afterwards Mr. Birch, of New Orleans, and Mr. George W. Taylor, of Providence. The disease was of great violence, and terminated in less than twenty hours. It is believed that all these gentlemen had been imprudent. Poor Elliot, who was beloved and admired, had certainly been so. He had pitched his tent in a low and wet place, he had eaten fruit, had also taken violent exercise, and then removed his flannel. He lies in consecrated ground, at Cruces.

At Panama we think ourselves safe, since the climate, the provisions, and accommodations are all very well.

The California has not arrived, and we are waiting for her with great impatience.

THE CENSUS OF 1850.

Congress will, doubtless, at the present session, provide for taking the census. A writer in the American Statesman presents statistics founded upon the proportionate increase of the population by which he estimates the population of 1850 as over twenty-two millions of persons. He supposes that the present basis of representation will be increased to one hundred thousand for each representative, allowing an additional representative for each fraction of fifty thousand. Were the present basis to be preserved, the number of representatives would consist of about 230—by the proposed increase to one hundred thousand the number would be about 211—or nineteen less than the present number of representatives. If this basis be adopted, New York would lose four members, Pennsylvania one, Ohio one, Michigan and Illinois would each gain two, and the other Northwestern States one each. The following is the proportion each division of States would have compared with the present census:—

	1840.	1850
Eastern States,	31	25
Middle States,	64	58
Western free States,	45	50
Southern States	90	78
	230	211

"*A little more grape Captain Bragg.*"—*History Contradicted.*—Colonel Braxton Bragg was present at the annual dinner given by the bar of Mobile on the 20th inst., and rose to reply to the complimentary toast which was given to him. Among other things, he sketched the incidents at the battle of Buena Vista, and took care to correct an error which had been generally circulated and believed:

In the course of these remarks (says the Mobile Register) Col. Bragg corrected the popular story, which associated his name so much with the political campaign of last summer, during which he figured in so many pictures with a scroll, upon which was painted the celebrated order said to have been given by Gen. Taylor at Buena Vista—"A little more grape, Captain Bragg." The Colonel stated this as a fancy sketch altogether. No such occurrence took place on the field of battle; and the first he heard of this famous order was by newspapers from the United States. He added that many events and much reputation, as they exist in the popular mind here, had no other origin than this same inventive faculty of the press and its correspondents.

FROM YUCATAN.

By the arrival of the brig *Machigonne*, at New Orleans on the 24th ult., intelligence from Yucatan has been received up to the 14th ult. The New Orleans Picayune of the 25th says, that it has received no papers by this arrival, but learns, verbally, that there have been several actions between the American Volunteers and the Indians, and that the latter are in such overpowering force as to make success over them always costly and often doubtful. On the 24th December, a detachment of Americans, about 300 strong, under Col. Besancon, had an engagement with a large body of Indians, at Tihosuco. The latter was estimated at from 6000 to 8000. In this action, Capt. Kelly and Lieut. Campbell were wounded, supposed mortally, one private killed. On Christmas day, the action was resumed, Col. White in command. The Americans lost in this engagement, 38 in killed and wounded. There were about 500 Americans engaged, against nearly 10,000 Indians.

On the 27th, the Americans again resumed the offensive, and marched for Tela, an Indian town two leagues distant. As on the 25th the Indians made a desperate resistance, with every advantage of position and numbers. The road was barricaded in some sixty places with rocks and stones piled up across it, with loop holes for musketry. They were driven from one to another of these successively, till after a weary day's work and much hard fighting, the Americans reached Tela, and burnt it.—They lost, this day, 8 men killed and wounded.

The Picayune also says that on the 6th ultimo, Colonel White took up his line of march from Tihosuco for Bacala, a seaport on the Bay of Honduras, just north of the settlements. Here the Indians are represented as in great force, and this is the port by which they have all along received their supplies of munitions, &c. Pat, their most celebrated chief, is in command here, and a severe engagement is anticipated, which may be decisive of the whole war.

In the various actions spoken of above, the Indians fought bravely, though they avoided as much as possible, a general engagement. They treated all their American captives barbariously, mutilating their persons in the most horrible manner. There appears to be many in their ranks who speak English fluently.—By these every inducement was held out to the Americans to desert. "Booty and beauty" were promised them in any quantity. It is impossible for us to obtain an opinion as to the probable duration or issue of the war. From what has been said to us, it would seem that an impression is beginning to pervade the volunteers that the Indians are in the right in the controversy.

From the N. O. Picayune, Jan. 26.

LATER FROM MEXICO.—By the arrival of the schooner Adela, Capt. Barber, from Vera Cruz, the 14th, we have papers from the city of Mexico to the 9th inst.—two or three days later than we had previously received.

The Monitor of the 7th instant, says that there are no sufficient reasons to apprehend a revolution in Mexico, although dissensions have occurred in some of the States, growing out of old quarrels. It exhorts the Government, however, to keep a watchful eye upon the restless and ill-disposed who whisper treason. Gen. Puizon had marched under the orders of the Government to put down the disturbances in the State of Mexico. Gen. Alvarez is ordered to co-operate. Toluco was the city threatened by the insurgents, but they were rapidly dispersed by the Government troops under Gen. Noriega.

President Herrera reviewed the National Guards on the 7th instant, upon the Alameda. Their numbers did not exceed 2,000. They were addressed by the President, to whom the Governor of the District replied.

Tranquility has been entirely re-established in Tampico, the Government troops being reinstated in their quarters in the town.

Congress is still in session in the capital, but has done little as yet. The opinion gains ground that the tariff proposed at the last session will be adopted.

The brig Titi was still in quarantine at Vera Cruz. The fear of the cholera has been very generally diffused through Mexico, but we hear of no cases of it.

COINAGE OF THE MINT.

The report of the Director of the United States Mint, which has just been laid before Congress, shows the coinage of the mint during the year 1848 to have been as follows:

At Philadelphia, in gold	$2,780,930
in silver	420,050
in copper	64,158
Total	$3,265,138

[Number of pieces coined, 8,691,444.]

The deposites for coinage amounted to, in gold, $2,584,460; in silver, $466,732.

At New Orleans, in gold	$358,500
in silver	1,620,090
Total	$1,978,590

[Number of pieces coined, 3,815,850.]

The deposites for coinage amounted to, in gold, $183,360; in silver, $1,659,774.

At Charlotte, North Carolina, the amount received during the year for coinage in gold was $370,799; the coinage amounted to $364,339—composed of, half eagles 47,472, quarter eagles 16,788.

At Dahlonega, Georgia, the amount received during the year for coinage in gold was $274,573, amount coined, $271,752½—composed in number of, half eagles 35,465, of quarter eagles 13,771.

The deposites at the four mints during the year, amounted in all to $5,539,598.

In gold	$3,413,092
In silver	2,126,506
The coinage amounted to—	
In gold	$3,775,512½
In silver	2,040,050
In copper	64,158
Total	$5,879,720½

An Interesting Incident.—The delegation of Chippewa chiefs and warriors were shown around the Capitol on Friday by their intelligent agent and interpreter, Major J. B. Martell. They frequently expressed their wonder and admiration at the extent and grandeur of the building, and the splendid paintings strongly attracted their attention. From the Capitol they proceeded to the Statue of Washington, followed by a crowd of ladies and gentlemen. They went up to the front of the statue and gazed at it for some minutes, with looks of deep interest depicted upon their painted faces; then sitting down facing the statue, one of the chiefs, O ska-ba-wiss, filled his splendid pipe of Peace and held it out towards the statue, saying: "My great father, we all shake hands with you; we have travelled a long way through the great country that you acquired for your people by the aid of the Great Spirit. Your people have become very great—our people have become very small; may the Great Spirit who gave you success, now protect us and grant us the favor we ask of our Great Father who now fills the high place first occupied by you."

The simple supplicatory address was faithfully interpreted to the bystanders by Major Martell, who, in his gentlemanly manners, appeared there, as he does everywhere exceedingly well.—*Nat. Int.*

REMARKS OF MR. WILLIAMS, OF NEW HANOVER,

In Reply to Mr. Rayner, Commoner from Hertford, on the subject of making a transfer of part of the Stock owned by the State, in the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road, to the Wilmington and Manchester Road.

Mr. WILLIAMS said: That he had not intended to say any thing upon the Bill for the relief of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, except in an explanatory manner; but, inasmuch as the gentleman from Hertford (Mr. Rayner) had referred to him as an advocate of the measure, he deemed it his imperative duty to make a brief reply. The gentleman from Hertford proposes to amend the Bill by striking out that clause which allows the company to mortgage the road and its appurtenances to the amount of 520 thousand dollars, by inserting $260,000, and then to compel the company to expend this amount in repairing the road between Wilmington and the Neuse River. He proposes in the second place, to strike out that portion of the Bill which gives the priority to this mortgage, and wishes the State to hold on as first mortgagee. And he proposes thirdly, to amend by preventing the three hundred thousand being transferred from the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company to the Wilmington and Manchester Co. Sir, what do these amendments amount to? It must be apparent to every one, that if carried, they will virtually defeat the whole object and purpose of the Bill. Now Mr. Speaker, why this effort to break down our Road north of the Neuse River? Certainly good reason directs us to an inference. It will be recollected that the Wilmington Road was chartered to come to this place, and notwithstanding the industry and enterprize of our citizens proposed to bring it here, they were met in a very unwelcome spirit.—Did the citizens of this place and the adjoining districts take stock in this Road? No sir! they not only refused to encourage us by engaging in the enterprize, but actually resorted to means to thwart our purpose of constructing the work. What course did a high public spirit dictate to us under these circumstances? Certainly not to thrust our works of improvement upon those who were using their greatest efforts to defeat them. We sought another direction; we found these kindred spirits; those who appreciated our movements, and were willing to hazard their means in the enterprize. The result is that our Road now reaches to Weldon.

What other means were resorted to in order to break down our Road? Why sir, from a selfish feeling, known only to have actuated them, they succeeded in constructing a road from this place to Gaston; known as the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, as a rival to ours. They have been defeated in their expectations, and ruined by their own game, and are using these efforts to compel us to relinquish a portion of our Road and oblige us to bring it to this place, to enhance the value of their Road. Is this fair and just; would this be acting in good faith towards the stockholders in the northern part of our Road. Now sir, the gentleman from Hertford disclaims any thing like personal interest in the matter, and denies that he is opposing the interest of Wilmington. The gentleman says that he has been denounced as belonging to the central clique; central junto, and as opposed to the interest of Wilmington. (Here Mr. Rayner denied saying that he had been denounced, but said that he expected to have to meet the charge.) Well sir, I stand corrected as to a misunderstanding on my part, but sir, the Scripture tells us "that the wicked flee when no one pursueth." The gentleman is therefore conscious of giving just grounds of complaint. He certainly admits that he is obnoxious to the charge. But the gentleman probably refers to a difficulty of his with a citizen of our town, and I must say to him, that that controversy was *unfortunately* provoked by himself.

I appeal to every one who read that controversy if one word was said calculated to influence any sectional prejudices, but was purely of a personal character; originating and existing for some time preceding the occurrence alluded to.

The gentleman objects to the transfer of the $300.000, in the Manchester Road.—Why this objection? Will it incur any increased liability on the part of the State? No Sir, not one cent. The State owns six hundred thousand Dollars in the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, which is worth now but very little, and we merely wish to transfer one half of this stock to the Manchester Road, in order to enable us to continue the route. If we succeed in making this connexion, with Manchester, the stock invested in both Roads will certainly be greatly enhanced in value, and the state will come in as Share-holder in the proceeds; so as an act of economy, on the part of the State, she would act wisely, in making the investment.

But the gentleman objects because this will be in part a South Carolina Road; exhorts us as the Guardians of the Wilmington interest to give up an enterprise that will draw our produce into the markets of another State. But the gentleman tells us in the first place, that this Road will run through a very sterile and unproductive portion of our State. Grant this to be true, and where will be the great drain upon our interest. "Can you draw blood from a turnep?" No sir. The fact is, that the Road *will* run through two of our poorest counties, but it will tap South Carolina in some of her richest counties, and bring their wealth into our market!—It will be building up our own commercial interest. And as an additional reason why we should make this transfer, it would give the control of the Road to North Carolina, as the greatest amount of Stock would be held there, and thus constitute it emphatically a *North Carolina Work.*—The gentleman says that this Manchester connection will create a rival to the great *central scheme.* But sir, how stands the case? It will be recollected that when a proposition was made to this body to charter the Danville and Charlotte Rail Road Company, the gentleman exerted the mighty power of his eloquence, to defeat it; said that it "would be building a Chinese wall in North Carolina, and virtually sending a portion of our State, with her invaluable products to Virginia and South Carolina. But a few short days and that gentleman comes out as the *advocate* for the Danville scheme; and since too we have passed the great Central Road by this body, giving to those Western Counties, the facilities of reaching a market within our own borders, has he advocated that measure; and in reply to his former arguments against it, said that there is "enough for each and enough for all." I shall leave it with the gentleman to reconcile this inconsistency, (here Mr. Rayner admitted that his mind had undergone a change, and he was free to confess that he had given just cause of complaint.) But sir, the gentleman had boasted on a former occasion, of a high chivalry; a glorious patriotism; a philanthropic spirit, that was not circumscribed by the borders of North Carolina nor limited even by the boundaries of the United States, but encircled by the *World.* He is an Internal Improvement man; wishes to see North Carolina rise from her lethargy; adopt a system of improvement that will elevate her among her sister states; afford to her citizens the facilities of a market; a great thoroughfare of travel; a *Central Rail Road,* that will bring down into our Eastern marts the annual geological and agricultural products of the West.

Sir, I have joined my feeble exertions with the laudable efforts of the gentleman to devise this scheme, whereby our state will be regenerated, and placed high among her enterprising sisters. I desire to see Rail Roads shooting from this capital, as radiations from the sun penetrating every section—bringing the remote borders into close neighborhood; making the prospects of each the benefit of the whole, and assimilating us in one common brotherhood of interest, feeling and pride. Other States can boast of their Rail Roads, canals and turnpikes, while we have been content to "drag our slow lenth along, and hear the scoffs and jeers of our ambitious neighbors." But the day is coming when they shall witness rival achievements in our good old state. Sir, we have made a noble beginning; and shall not our portion of the state, the only portion, hitherto, which has brought her enterprize and capital to bear upon the development of the resources of the state, in her endeavors to build up a commercial name, be still found true to its principles, and devoted to the interest of the State.

I am aware that this move will cost us some unpopularity. I hope as North Carolina legislators we possess the nerve, the moral intrepidity, to confront the excitement arising from a new arrangement of affairs among our people; for it is virtuous curage that gives the impulse and a comprehensive patriotism that effects the purpose.

It should be the high and imperative duty of the Statesman to seek to direct *public opinion* in its proper channel rather than to follow in its wake or endeavor to float leisurely along upon the smooth bosom of its current. Like the sturdy growth upon the mountain top, though its branches may bow to the fury of the storm, the trunk remains unscathed and stands firm as its granite basis.

REMARKS OF MR. STEVENSON, OF CRAVEN,

Delivered in the House of Commons, on January 3d, 1849, in reply to Mr. Satterthwaite, who desired the ayes and noes should be suppressed upon the amendment to Mr. Steele's Resolution.

Mr. Speaker: The gentleman from Pitt desires, that the ayes and noes should not be called upon these resolutions,—and he bases his remarks upon the presumption that this call is a move to the democratic party to embarrass the action of his political friends. And Mr. Speaker, he appeals to the patriotism of gentlemen on this side of the House. It is a question, he says, on which perfect unanimity is desired; we should present a bold and united front, and that this call will have a tendency to produce division. Now, Mr. Speaker, is it not surprising that gentlemen over the way should so soon forget their own history? How long has it been, Sir, since with the avowed purpose of entrapping and involving in political absurdity the democratic party, resolutions were here introduced with a call of the ayes and noes? Why Mr. Speaker, does the gentleman call to mind no other period of our history when unanimity was desired?—Has he forgotten that a short time ago this country was engaged in a foreign war, and then good men thought it patriotic that every American citizen should stand shoulder to shoulder? Has he forgotten that on that memorable occasion, when it became necessary that North Carolina should furnish her regiment for the war, and resolutions were introduced in this Hall to raise money for the equipment of the regiment, that what is universally known as the Mexican Preamble was added to those resolutions—the ayes and noes were demanded—and the Democratic party placed in the unpleasant position, which required them to censure the administration, or refuse to vote the necessary appropriation? (Here Mr. Stevenson was called to order by Mr. Stanly.) The Chair ruled that Mr. Stevenson was in order; and he thus proceeded; I am not surprised, Mr. Speaker, that my remarks upon the proceedings of our last session, should have brought the gentleman from Beaufort to his feet.—It would be well for that gentleman's party just at this time, that this matter was forgotten. But, Sir, a mere allusion to their course then, a refreshing of their memory, was all that I desired. Now, Sir, how have the gentlemen of the other party used their patriotism in the call of the ayes and noes this session—aye, even upon this very question? The resolutions were first introduced by my friend from Richmond—a good Whig, Sir; an amendment was added by the gentleman from Orange, which placed the democrats in the awkward attitude of defeating the resolutions or censuring Mr. Polk. And I repeat, Sir, they called the ayes and noes upon us, and exulted in the call. And although unanimity was as important then as it is now, their patriotism chuckled over our embarrassment.

Mr. Speaker, how does the matter now stand? The resolutions originally introduced by a Whig, have been referred to a committee of four, two of either party, to be altered, pruned down, and smoothed over, so that the opinions of all might be met. The result of the labors of the committee are before us. The question stands upon the adoption of the resolutions introduced by the committee. The ayes and noes have been called. And this call has brought upon us implication of a want of generosity and patriotism. The resolutions embarrass some of our friends of the other party. They wish us to come to their relief, and take away the disagreeable necessity of recording their votes upon the journal. If we do this, Mr. Speaker, they must look upon it as a debt of magnanimity on our part—not that they deserve such generosity. It will be a return of good for evil. And the gentleman from Pitt will at once perceive with what bad grace the apppeal he has made to our patriotism, &c. in a matter of this kind, comes from one of his party.

But sir, how will the great benefits of unanimity, on this most important question, be secured by suppressing the call for the ayes and noes? Are we in secret session? Are our doors and windows so closed, that the news will not go forth from this Hall—that the call of the ayes and noes was not made, for fear Southern gentlemen will be found differing upon this subject? The only means of securing this unanimous expression, so greatly desired by all of us, is for gentlemen freely, boldly, fearlessly to record their votes in the favor of the resolutions. And if, unfortunately, there should be three or four gentlemen upon the other side who cannot vote in the affirmative, let the position they occupy be known. And, sir, I have too high an opinion of the gentlemen, who are disturbed by this question, to suppose they would desire to avoid the responsibility of an open and public action.

From the Philadelphia Sunday Despatch.

TREATING THE GIRLS.

Country people who occasionally visit the city, get themselves sometimes into queer scrapes in consequence of their ignorance of metropolitan customs One of the most awkward predicaments we have lately heard of our verdant brethren getting into, happened a short time since, in this goodly city of Quakers. Two cultivators of the soil, who were better acquainted with the use of the plough and harrow than with the usages of city life, came to town last week with the intention of seeing the lions, and becoming experienced in matters and things which town people do.—They were gallant young men, and, in the gatherings in their own neighborhood, were reckoned first rate beaus—squiring the young ladies about with a devotion equal to *preux chevaliers.* They, therefore, thought it due to their character as lady's men, that they should try their fascinations upon the Philadelphia damsels, and go home with the reputation of having half the 'gals in town' dreadfully in love with them. Their ambition was no half-way ambition, either; they were not going to be satisfied with the conquest of one, but each boldly determined to win the affections of *three*—so that a sensible increase to the pyramid of hearts they had already broken, might be at once perceived.

To fascinate, bewilder, and gain the affections of three at one time, was a fact worthy of Alonis himself, and only to be equalled by the necromancer who throws three tea-cups in the air, and keeps them all going at the same time. But girls' hearts are not to be won by tossing them about: the more they are knocked about, the less chance is there of their becoming susceptible. Such a plan may do, with red-ripe apples, which, the more they are banged about, the mellower they become. But the heart of a young woman is only to be gained by the soothing policy, and the most potent branch of that policy is the system of delicate attentions. Now it is another curious paradoxical fact in the physiology of love, that there is nothing so blows up the flame as ice creams; and if a young gentleman wishes a young lady to love him fervently, the amiable warmth will be certainly obtained by dosing her with ice creams *ad infinitum.* Our beaus were men of the world enough to know this, and so they determined to put the ice cream system immediately into practice. They had often heard of the saloons of Philadelphia, and knew that the citizens of the right-angled metropolis boasted of their pre-eminence in this article; and so, a day or two after their arrival, they determined to kindle the first spark by the application of the great desideratum. The six girls were, therefore secured, and off the merry party started to the nearest confectionary establishment, where the 'pure Delaware county' was served up in great style.

It was rather an unfortunate party for two young men to manage unassisted. Nature never intended that one man should beau more than one woman; he may get along with two—one on each arm; but when it comes to *three,* it is enough to terrify the strongest nerves. However, our two country Adonises managed to get along. They soon reached the saloon, with their half-a-dozen fair ones; and the girls, who were 'up to the ropes,' tripped gleefully up stairs. The beaus, in obedience to an askant glance from those behind the counter, stopped to order the cream, and were considerably puzzled to choose between 'lemon and vanila'—the great staple of all ice cream establishments—especially as the ladies were not present to counsel them; but finally concluded to have 'some of both.'—This matter being ended, they prepared to follow their female friends; but their career was suddenly stopped by the most prudent of the two, whose eye caught the sign over the door: 'Ladies' Saloon.' There he stood, gazing wildly at the forbidding words, his mouth wide open, and his whole frame rigid with astonishment and fear. At last, finding words, he said to his unnoticing companion:

'By gracious! Josh, what are we going to do? They've gone into the ladies' saloon—it's only for the women, and we darsn't go into it—they'll turn us out as sure as a gun if we go there, and take us up too!

'I swow, that *is* a fix?' replied his equally disturbed friend 'By golly, we can't go *there!* I was reading t'other day in a newspaper, where a man went into the lady's cabin on board one of them steamboats, and they kicked him off the boat, and said he was 'a brute!'

'Heavens and airth! what shall we do?—We can't go off and leave the gals—that won't do. We must wait till they come down.—*This* is the 'gentlemen's saloon.' Tell the darkey to bring our creams in here!'

It would be doing our sable friend great injustice to say, that he was not surprised at this order, as it was expected, as a matter of course, that the gentlemen would walk up stairs with the ladies they accompanied. But as 'suffering is the badge of all his tribe,' it was not for him to make any suggestions; it was to be presumed the gentlemen knew their own business, and so he delivered them their ices in the solitary chamber appropriated to the gentlemen, and withdrew; wondering at the taste of the men who would devour the luxuries by themselves, when they might do so in company with a lot of handsome girls.

Our wights themselves were in no very pleasant mood, it may be calculated; they concluded there was nothing else for them to do, than wait till the ladies came down stairs. So they sipped up the now insipid cream, bewailing their luck, and imprecated all sorts of 'darns' and 'gollys' upon their devoted heads; at last they got through the operation and summoning the darkey, paid their own shot and that of the 'ladies up stairs.' There was nothing for them now to do but wait for their appearance, and as the minutes went slowly by, they amused themselves by yawning, and what kept the girls so long; employing the time meanwhile with suggestions to each other, that they must have a good time of it.

In the meanwhile, the ladies themselves were in a predicament. They wondered, when the ices were placed before them, that the beaus did not make their appearance, and waited their coming for some time, until the melting cream gave them notice that it was necessary that it should be speedily eaten.—They sipped and chatted and laughed, and had a merry time of it, until the saucers were cleared; and yet their beaus had not made their appearance! At first they thought some friend had detained them down stairs, and they would be up presently; but the minutes, the quarters, and even the half hours flew by, and they did not come. At last, the conclusion was inevitable; they had been invited there, and their inviters had gone off in the most ungentlemanly manner, and left them. Then there was the greatest trouble *to pay for what they had eaten.* Unluckily, it was rather a poverty stricken party; the ladies not being so much in the habit of carrying money with them as the gentlemen. In vain Maria fumbled over her pockets.

'I have not a single cent!' said she.

'Here are three cents,' said Susan.

'I've got a five cent piece,' said Jane.

'There's a 'fip' and a cent toward it,' said Mary.

'I've got fifteen cents,' said Sarah, who was the millinoire of the party.

'I can't find more than three cents,' said Catharine.

'Why, that aint enough,' said Sarah, who, by virtue of her wealth was constituted 'treasuress.' It's 'three levies,' and we have only got thirty-three cents—what shall we do? Maria, you hunt your pockets again.'

'Indeed, I have not anything,' said the latter. 'Ditty, mean fellows! I did not expect they'd serve us in this way. Here's my silver thimble—give 'em that until I can get the four cents, and I'll redeem it again. I was never served so in my life.'

'Well, we can't do anything,' said Sarah, 'ring the bell.'

At the sound, the colored gentleman appeared.

'Here,' said the spokeswoman, 'we want to pay for these six creams, and we have not got money enough, you'll take this thimble and—'

'Creams! miss. Creams all paid for!' said Cato.

'Paid for! Who paid for them?' inquired the half dozen damsels, in a breath.

'The gentlemen, ma'am—gentlemen down stairs. *They paid for them two hours ago, and been waiting at the foot of the stairs ever since.*

Weddings.—A learned writer says, in speaking of weddings, that "none but a parent feels upon occasions like this. And then the bride, gazing with filial and grateful spirit up on the face of those under whose paternal kindness she has been fostered, still trembling at the magnitude and irrevocability of the step she has taken, and which must give a color to the whole of her future existence. Then turning her eyes upon her new made husband, with a glance which seemed to say, 'now I must look for husband, parent, all in you,' the reciprocal glance to assure her: she drinks in confidence and reliance as her eyes bend beneath his—a thousand new feelings agitate her bosom—anticipation gets the better of recollection. The future for a moment banishes the past, and she feels secured on the new throne she has erected for herself in the heart of the man to whom she has confined her happiness—her all."

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

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J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Builders and Contractors.

August 18th, 1848.—[19

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Putty, Patent medicines, Garden seeds, Lamp Oil, &c. &c., always on hand, as may be seen in other parts of the paper, and for sale by

W H LIPPITT,
D29] Druggist and Chemist.

SARSAPARILLA.

Townsend's, Sands, (in quart bottles,) Sands, (small.) Webster's, Graffenberg's, Carpenter's, and Sands Iodide of Sarsaparilla, always on hand.

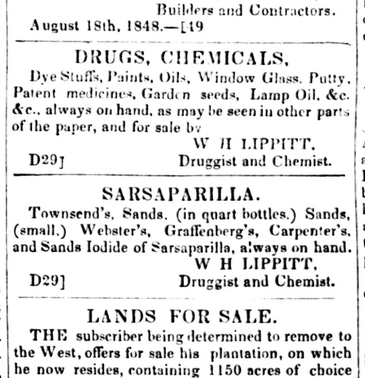
W H LIPPITT,
D29] Druggist and Chemist.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being determined to remove to the West, offers for sale his plantation, on which he now resides, containing 1150 acres of choice Farm and Turpentine Lands, on the South side of Cohoerie River, adjoining the Lands of G. S. Bronson, Haywood Boykin, and James H. Lamb. The dwelling is quite a commodious two story wooden building, on a high and beautiful bank of the River, about a half mile from Lisbon; all necessary out houses, and in good repair. There is enough of this plantation under fine cultivation to produce from 5 to 600 bushels of corn annually. There are from 2500 to 3000 Turpentine boxes cut on it, enough to make from 5 to 600 barrels of Turpentine, if well tended every year. There is also, a Toll Bridge belonging to this place, that yields an annual net income of about a hundred dollars. This place is more highly recommendable on account of its healthfulness, which cannot be surpassed by any place in the Eastern part of the State. For further particulars, see the subscriber on the premises, or at Lisbon.

J. P. TREADWELL.
Sampson County, Dec. 29th 1848—[16-7t

AT THE OLD STAND OF



WILL be found, a general assortment of Church, Parlor, Office, & Cooking Stoves, Grates and Fenders; Double and *Single* acting force and lift Pumps, Lead Pipe, Solar, Camphine and Turpentine Lamps; Tea Trays and Waiters; Coffee and Tea Urns; Coffee Biggins; Coffee and Tea Pots; Steak Dishes, Enameled Sauce Pans and Kettles; Passage Lanterns; Dish Covers; Cake Boxes; Nurse Lamps, and Egg Boilers; Rifles; double and single Guns; Revolving and single Pistols; Powder Flasks; Shot Pouches; Game Bags; Percusion Caps, &c. ALSO, all kinds of Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron ware made to order.

All CASH and SHORT CREDIT customers punctually attended to. S. P. POLLEY.
Dec 1, 1846.—[12-6m

NEW CROP MOLASSES!

250 hhds superior new crop Molasses, just received from Cardenas, per schr Nicanor, and for sale by G. W. DAVIS.
F2]

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
NEW-HANOVER COUNTY.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 23d, 1848.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of aforesaid County, a Mulatto man, aged about twenty-five years, six feet high, spare made, intelligent look, long curly hair; he says his name is BONAPARTE EVANS, was born in East Tennessee, Jefferson county, and raised by RICHARD GIBSON, near Jefferson Court house, in Jefferson county; he says his mother was an Indian Squaw, named Jane, father a Mulatto Negro. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property and take him away, or else he will be dealt with as the law directs. OWEN FENNELL,
Sheriff of New-Hanover County.
Nov 27, 1848—[12-tf

CREW LISTS,

A large supply of CREW LISTS on hand, for sale low, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the Store formerly occupied by Holmes and Hawes, where he offers for sale the one half of the divided stock of Holmes and Hawes, at greatly reduced prices. Among which may be found a good assortment of domestic and fancy Dry Goods, Groceries Hardware, and Cutlery.

For the purpose of changing his business, he will sell his entire stock of Fancy Goods, at N. York cost, *for cash.* Among which may be found a great variety of black and colored, figured and plain Silks, silk, mareno, and cashmere Shawls, fine silk handkerchiefs and cravats, and a large stock of thread Laces, muslin and cambrick Edgings, Insertings, Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbons, kid and silk Gloves, bordered and embroidered linen cambrick Handkerchiefs, French and Scotch embroidered Lace, and muslin Capes and Colors, of the latest and most fashionable style; white and black silk Hose, Cashmeres, Bombazines, Alpaccas, and DeLaines. Together with a large stock of Fine English, German, and American Cloths, and Cassimeres; and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention. The entire stock of Fancy Goods will be sold at New York cost, for cash.

JOHN R. HAWES.
Dec. 1, 1848—12
Commercial Copy.

AGENCY
FOR THE SALE OF
TIMBER, LUMBER, AND NAVAL STORES.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to friends and the public in general, that he will receive orders for the sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES, and solicits a share of the public patronage.

He will at all times endeavor to give the quickest possible despatch to all business entrusted to his care. He will also have a large Timber Yard and a good wharf at his command, where persons sending any of the above articles to market can secure the same till sold, at a moderate expense.

OFFICE on Hall's wharf.

MILES COSTIN.
Dec 15, 1848[—14-tf

LINSEED OIL.

Just received by the subscriber, a fine lot of Linseed Oil, and always on hand.

W H LIPPITT,
D29] Druggist and Chemist.

MUSLIN, EDGINGS, AND INSERTINGS, which I offer at from 6 to 10 cents per yard. A large assortment, just received by the Mary Pa[rker]
S. HOFFMAN.
Dec. 1, 1848—[12-tf

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
NEW-HANOVER COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1848.

R. M. Blackwell & Co. vs. John Christian. } Original Attachment—Manger London summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant resides beyond the limits of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him: on motion, it is ordered that notice be given in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks that unless said defendant appear at the next Term of this Court, to be holden at the Court-House in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in March next, and plead to and replevy, that the effects in the hands of the Garnishee will be condemned to satisfy plaintiffs demands.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Clerk.
Jan 5, 1849—[17-6t [Pr fee $4 38]

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
NEW-HANOVER COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1848.

Copeland & Kidder vs. John Christian. } Original Attachment—Manger London summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant resides beyond the limits of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him: on motion, it is ordered, that notice be given in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks that unless said defendant appear at the next Term of this Court, to be holden at the Court-House in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in March next, and plead to and replevy, that the effects in the hands of the Garnishee will be condemned to satisfy plaintiffs demands.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Clerk.
Jan 5, 1849—[17-6t [Pr fee $4 38]

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
NEW-HANOVER COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1848.

E. J. Lutterloh vs. John Christian. } Original Attachment—Manger London summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant resides beyond the limits of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him: on motion, it is ordered, that notice be given in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks that unless said defendant appear at the next Term of this Court, to be holden at the Court